The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,012.—VOL. LXI. THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1870. PRICE TWOPENCE.

NOTICES of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this Journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.

Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.

**** The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.*

BIRTHS

On the 21st May, at Coolonga, Bombala, the wife of J. M. O'Reilly, Esq., M.D., of a son.

On the 5th instant, at Richmond, the wife of Mr. John Tipping, of a son.

On the 16th instant, at Mount Radford, Waverley, the wife of John Macdonald, of a son.

On the 20th instant, at Ocean-street, Woollahra, the wife of W. Bouston, of a son.

On the 22nd instant, at Woodstock-terrace, Paddington, the wife of Henry J. Evans, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES

On the 23rd May, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. R. Sellors, George Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Austen, of Kent, England, to Caroline Sarah, youngest daughter of Henry Beverley, of London.

On Monday, the 20th instant, at the Scots' Church, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, Mr. George Cherry, bootmaker, Waverley, a native of Dromore, county Down, Ireland, to Anne Brennan, daughter of Mr. Patrick Brennan, farmer, a native of Dunmore, county Kilkenny, Ireland.

DEATHS

On the 17th March, drowned while crossing the Hunter River at Aberdeen, George Sullivan, aged 25 years, youngest son of Mrs. C. Burford, Ashfield, much respected by all who knew him.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, Elgin-street, West Maitland, in the twenty-third year of her age, Flora Jessie, the beloved wife of Frederick G. Weaver, and only daughter of Robert Pigon, solicitor, West Maitland.

On the 17th instant, at his residence, Broughton Vale, of inflammation of the bowels, Adam, youngest son of Adam Boyd, senior (late of Donegal, Ireland), after a short illness of only three days, aged 26 years. The deceased leaves a widow and one child, and a large circle of mourning friends.

On the 22nd instant, at the residence of her parents, Cook's River Road, of diphtheria, Mary Elizabeth, only and dearly-beloved daughter of Edward and Rebecca Kersey, aged 3 years and 10 months.

SHIPPING

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship GEELONG, 1584 tons, 250-horse power, ... Dundas, commander, will be despatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on THURSDAY, the 14th July, 1870, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 11th, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. of the 12th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to

HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 16th June, 1870.

An allowance of 20 per cent. on the charge for Return Passengers is made to Passengers from Australia to Europe (or vice versa), re-embarking within six months from day of landing; and to Passengers from Australia to India (or vice versa) re-embarking within three months.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.—THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN MAIL LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

Under contract for a Monthly Mail Service.

The splendid steamship CITY OF MELBOURNE, 1500 tons, H. Grainger, commander, will leave Sydney on THURSDAY, the 30th June, at 4 p.m., for SAN FRANCISCO, via AUCKLAND, and HONOLULU (Sandwich Islands).

Superior accommodation for saloon, second cabin, and intermediate passengers, who can rely upon being provided with every comfort and attention in each department. Bedding, &c., is not provided in the second cabin or intermediate. Wines and spirits are extras. An experienced surgeon accompanies the vessel.

The CITY OF MELBOURNE will connect at HONOLULU with the splendid American steamer AJAX, 2000 tons, 800 horse-power. This steamer has been expressly engaged to run in connexion with this line, and has accommodation for 250 saloon and 200 steerage passengers.

Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this route, which is preferable to all others, being through calm seas and avoiding a long sea voyage.

Silver Palace sleeping coaches run daily between San Francisco and New York. The transit by express being accomplished in 6½ days, the whole journey may be considered a pleasure trip.

Arrangements are completed and tickets can be issued as follows:—

	To San Francisco.	New York.	Liverpool.
1st class ..	£40 0 0	£63 0 0	£76 10 0
2nd class ..	30 0 0	48 0 6	56 0 0
3rd class ..	20 0 0	33 0 6	38 0 0

For information and passages apply to M. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street; or at the head office, Grafton Wharf.

H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at 11, the PATERSON.
On SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Alexandra, Saturday afternoon, at 3.
TO AUCKLAND.—Auckland, on or about Thursday, 7th July.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, this morning, Thursday, at 7; and Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Friday, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Collaroy, Monday morning, at 7. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, forwarded per Coonanbara on Friday night.
TO BRISBANE.—Lady Young, Saturday afternoon, at 3.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Black Swan, this afternoon, Thursday, at 4.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Egmont, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.
TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Egmont will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Port Denison.—Boomerang, on or about Friday, 8th July.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer weekly.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the AGNES IRVING, TO-NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

C. AND N. R. S. N. CO.'S Steamship SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for Grafton via Newcastle, TO-MORROW, at 8 p.m. C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf.

STEAM TO THE RICHMOND RIVER via NEWCASTLE.—The WAIMEA, TO-MORROW (Friday) NIGHT (if arrived). Cargo received at the Commercial Wharf, King-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION, by steamships YOU YANGS and DANDENONG, which will be dispatched as follows:—
DANDENONG,
FRIDAY, June 24th, at 4 p.m.,
from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. Freight at lowest current rates.
The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.
Return tickets available for two months.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
Fare—30s.
MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Struth's Wharf.

FOR LONDON.
The WINDSOR CASTLE.
This new clipper ship, A1 at Lloyd's for 15 years, will be dispatched on the 30th July.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation.
For freight or passage apply on board to Captain CARGIN, or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Flood's.

CHARTER.—Wanted, to Charter, a VESSEL, about 450 tons burthen, for a round voyage (foreign).
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 10.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 10.
MORUYA.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Hunter, MONDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, MONDAY, at noon.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TUESDAY, at 11 p.m.

FOR LONDON.
The RIFLEMAN.
This favourite trader will be dispatched on the 30th June.
For freight or passage apply on board to Captain LONGMUIR; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO. Wool received at FLOOD'S.

FIRST VESSEL FOR HONGKONG.—The clipper brig SPARTAN will be dispatched in a few days.
For light freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SHANGHAI.—For Light Freight and Passengers only.—The A1 China clipper ship MAGELLAN, R. Crosbie, commander, will sail on 10th July.
For further particulars apply to Captain CROSBIE, on board, at Parbury's Wharf; or to JOHN FRAZER and CO., York-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The fine new A1 clipper ship CAIRNSMORE, 1000 tons register, J. R. Kewley, commander, being under charter, will have very quick dispatch.
Persons desirous of proceeding to the above port should take an early opportunity of inspecting this vessel's magnificent cabin accommodation, which is second to none in the port.
For passage or light freight apply to the Captain, on board; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
The fine new A1 clipper ship
DUNCRAIG,
700 tons register, John Finlayson, commander.
This vessel has superior accommodation for a few first-class passengers. For rates, &c. apply to Captain Finlayson, on board, at Circular Wharf; or to
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Wynyard-square, Agents.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI.—The clipper schooner JESSIE KELLY will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR LEVUKA, FIJI, carrying freight for TAVIUNI.—The clipper barque NORMAN will be dispatched on the 30th instant.
Apply on board; or to WILLIAM WOLFEN and CO., 23, Bridge-street.

FOR FIJI direct, calling at FRIENDLY and NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS, if arranged, the brig KESTREL,
306 tons, Edmund Wadley, commander, now loading at Grafton Wharf, will clear THIS DAY.
Has room for a few tons freight.
JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF SAILING PACKETS.
For AUCKLAND.
KATE, Captain Cooper, detained till SATURDAY by request of shippers.
NOVELTY, Captain Nearing, 1st July.
CONSTANCE, Captain Gibbon, 16th July.
Goods received for this line free of wharfage, at Patent Slip Wharf.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The CIRCE, schooner, daily expected, will meet with her usual quick dispatch. For freight, &c., apply to PARBURY, BROTHERS; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE.—The clipper brig LALLA ROOKH will commence loading in a few days, and meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

PACIFIC for Bowen, Townsville, and Rockingham Bay. Freight, &c. J. R. Stewart, Market Wharf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER, Coraki, and Lismore.—COMMERCE, now receiving cargo. Wright's Wf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—EUREKA, schooner, sails on FRIDAY next. Apply on board, Com. Wf.

GERRINGONG.—William and Ann, This Day at 4 p.m., from Caledonian Wf. S. NUTTER, Agent.

SHIP CALLER OU, Captain White, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS must be rendered in duplicate by noon, on FRIDAY, 24th instant, or they will not be recognised.
Shippers are requested to pass entries and send in bills of lading for signature.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, Pitt-street.

ALL ACCOUNTS against the French barque TACITE, Captain Moyon, from Réunion, must be rendered in DUPLICATE at the office of the undersigned, by noon on FRIDAY next, the 24th instant, or they will not be paid.
M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., 31, Hunter-street.

BARQUE JANE WOODBURN, from Bourbon.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate to our office before noon on THURSDAY, 23rd instant, or they will not be recognised.
BROWN and CO., Agents.

BARQUE APENRADE, from New York.—All ACCOUNTS against the above-named vessel are to be rendered, in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, before noon on FRIDAY, 24th instant, or they will not be recognised. R. TOWNS and CO., Agents.

CHARTER.—WANTED, a VESSEL of 800 tons, for Hongkong; highest freight given. Mr. THOMAS HALE, Exchange.

FOR SALE, the well known brig DERWENT, 221 tons, register; is well found, and can be sent to sea without any expense.
For particulars of inventory, &c., apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SALE.—The clipper barque CELESTIA, 316 tons register, coppered and copper-fastened, built of white oak, double topsail yards. Has discharged 540 tons general cargo, from Boston. Draft, deep-laden, 12 feet. Goes to sea with 25 tons ballast, and sails with 9 hands all told.
Is now in good order, and can be sent to sea immediately.
For inventory and all further particulars apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers

FOR Freight or Charter, the schooner Hannah Broomfield. Broomfield and Whitaker, Albion Wharf.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES

NO. 4 BATTERY.—Company DRILL, Thursday, 23rd, for inspection of arms. Recruits to attend.

NO. 5 BATTERY, V.A.—MATCH, Captain's Prize, Paddington Butts, SATURDAY, 25th, 3 p.m. sharp.

THE FOLLOWING Members of the Volunteer Rifle Club will ASSEMBLE on the Volunteer Rifle Range, on SATURDAY next, at 2.15, to compete for Ensign Cooper's Prize.

Mr. Douglass, No. 2 Co. S.B.		Mr. Gee	No. 5 Co. S.B.
Kingston	" "	D'Arietta	" "
M'Crae	" "	West	No. 6 Co. "
Cavanough	" "	Lieut. Compton, staff	
Grant	" "	Mr. Frazer, No 2 Co. D.E.H.	

H. W. STRONG, Secretary.

VOLUNTEERS wishing to Sell Land Orders for cash, please state net price, and address to Box 229.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDER for SALE, price £60 cash. X. Y., Herald Office.

VOLUNTEER'S LAND ORDER for SALE, £45 cash. Apply W. MASON and CO., Parramatta.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

SPECIAL DEVOTIONAL SERVICES will be continued in the PITT-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH as follows:—
THURSDAY, 23rd June,
the Rev. W. SLATYER will deliver an address on "A Free Salvation," and the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM on "A Present Salvation."

The Services will commence each evening at half-past 7 o'clock.
SITTINGS FREE TO ALL.

LECTURES

MASONIC.—A LECTURE will be delivered in the MASONIC HALL, by the Rev. Dr. BEG, LL.D., District Grand Chaplain of New South Wales, E.C., on FRIDAY next, the 24th June, St. John's Day, upon "The Excellency of Freemasonry." Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. Brethren under the three Constitutions, with their families and friends, are invited. Admission free.

NEWTOWN.—G. PORTER, Chemist and Druggist, REMOVING to more commodious premises, lately occupied as a branch of the Commercial Bank.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

BIGNELL, JOHN, formerly of Daventry, butcher, and who left England in the year 1856, and was last heard of in July, 1856, being then with a butcher of Balmain, near Sydney, and is supposed to have gone from thence to the diggings, is earnestly requested to communicate with his surviving SISTERS, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, and Charlotte, who are deeply grieved at his long silence, and most anxious to hear of his welfare. They have written many letters, and made numerous inquiries. Direct Mrs. MEADS, Plough Inn, Towcester, Northamptonshire, England. Any person giving information as to his address will be liberally rewarded on application to Mr. JAMES SPIERS, 27, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, England.

MR. THOMAS HUTTON CLOSE, formerly of Stockton-on-Tees, last heard of in Malmsbury, May, 1867, and in Wangaratta, November, 1867. His relations are anxious for information—concerning where he is, or if dead—which will be rewarded. Address DURHAM, care of Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH, Melbourne.

MARGARET LYNCH, a native of Somerstown, near Crossakeel, county of Meath, Ireland, is requested to give her address to Mr. E. F. FLANAGAN, Stationer, No. 594, George street, Sydney, for her BROTHER, Michael. Any information will be thankfully received.

NOTICE.—If ISAAC GROUNDS do not communicate with his WIFE—she not having heard from him since 1862—within fourteen days from this date, she intends to get married. CATHERINE GROUNDS, Pyrmont, June 22.

WILHELM KUHN, a LETTER of great family interest lying for you at Messrs. EDWARD WHITLY and SON, 25, Flinders-lane East, Melbourne.

MEETINGS

AUSTRALASIAN DIVISION I. O. SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—MEETING, THIS EVENING, Primitive Methodist Church, Kent-street, near King-street. Benefits: £1 per week when sick, with medicine and medical attendance. Entrance, 3s to 7s 6d. Members are requested to attend. Business of importance.
E. BYRNE, W.P.

BALMAIN MASONIC LODGE, No. 868.—Emergency Meeting, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 sharp.

PERMISSIVE BILL.—A public MEETING will be held, on FRIDAY EVENING next, in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo. Chair to be taken by the Rev. J. SHARPE. Addresses by several Ministers and friends.

NO. 30 L. O. L. will MEET THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp, in Oddfellows' Hall, Woollahra, by order of the W. M., DAVID PRICE.
W. SEABROOK, Secretary.

MASONIC.—Instruction Meeting, This Evening, at 7.30. The Australian Lodge of Harmony, No. 556.

L. O. INSTITUTION.—A MEETING of the Committee for carrying out the Dinner and Ball, will take place at the Standard Office, on SATURDAY, at 8 p.m. sharp. Those Lodges that have not appointed delegates will please do so without delay.
W. H. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL

A LADY residing at Pyrmont is desirous of having two or three young ladies to be EDUCATED with her own. A. Z., 119, Harris-street, Pyrmont.

BRIGHTSIDE-PLACE SEMINARY, 270, Upper Liverpool-st. Two Vacancies for Parlour Boarders.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, No. 6, Bligh-street.—Mrs. COUSENS will be prepared to receive her PUPILS after the June vacation, 6th of July, 1870.

MR. PENNY'S SCHOOL, 21, Stanley-st., Hyde Park. The work of this school will be resumed on 6th July.

MR. MARSH has the honour to inform his Pupils that he will resume his LESSONS July 1st.

MISS TURNER, Stanley Villas, Ashfield, will resume the duties of her SCHOOL, MONDAY July 11th. Vacancies for two boarders.

THE NEW SCHOOL.—The Spring Term will commence MONDAY, July 18.

THE NEW SCHOOL.—The Winter VACATION will commence SATURDAY, June 25.

NORTH SHORE.—An Evening SCHOOL at moderate prices would meet with support.

DANCING.—Mr. J. CLARK and DAUGHTER give private lessons in dancing. Class days Monday and Friday. Juveniles at 4 o'clock; adults at 7 p.m. Families and schools attended. Colonnade, Elizabeth-street North.

LOST AND FOUND

COCK TURKEY and HEN.—STOLEN or strayed on the 20th, from Belfast-street, Glebe. Any person giving information will be rewarded. J. DEVLIN.

LOST, a POCKET-BOOK, between Market and King streets. Reward, at J. DAVIS'S, 477, George-st.

LOST, a Set of PLANS, between Glebe and Devonshire-st. Reward, at Southern Cross, Devonshire-st.

LOST, Bull Newfoundland DOG; sandy, leather collar. Reward. Messer, Glasgow-ter., Macquarie-st. S.

LOST, a Butcher's PASSBOOK; the finder will be rewarded by returning it to J. CONWAY, Balmain.

LOST, in Clarence-street, WATERPROOF CAPE. Reward. Petty's Hotel.

LOST, in King, Hunter, or Macquarie streets, a Brown Leather PURSE. Reward, 219, Macquarie-st. North.

LOST, in Cleveland-street, a RIDING WHIP. A reward at 138, Castlereagh-street South.

LOST, a Bunch of TRINKETS. Finder will be rewarded. 290, Castlereagh-street.

LOST, on Monday, two HALF-NOTES, between Victoria Wharf and Commercial Bank. Finder rewarded. J. J. CALLAGHAN, T. M'Caffery's, Victoria Wharf.

LOST, on Tuesday, 21st, a King George's Sound PARROT; green, with black head, yellow ring round its neck. The finder will be rewarded by bringing it to Mr. GREEN, 57, South Head Road.

5S. REWARD.—Strayed, on 19th, from Dixon-st., a Brown Bull Terrier DOG. Mr. Trakley, 315, Pitt-st.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—STRAYED, from the Woolpack Inn, Sussex-street, yesterday morning, a Bay HORSE, white face, with halter on; crossed Pyrmont Bridge about 7 a.m. Any one returning him will receive the above reward.
A. TURNBULL.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, on Saturday, 11th instant, between Strawberry Hills and Windsor Punt, a small gold BROOCH, with brown hair neatly plaited in the centre, surrounded with Forget-me-Nots and leaves in gold; a small piece broken off one corner. Apply to Station Master, Windsor.

FOUND, a nearly new SPADE. 136, Dowling-street.

REWARD, £1.—Lost, a NEWFOUNDLAND DOG from the Grafton Wharf, last Monday. Finder please address Z., Cohen's Hotel.

TAKEN from a Waterloo 'bus, Silk UMBRELLA. Reward. 50, Kent-street.

PUBLIC NOTICES

ROBERTSON TESTIMONIAL FUND.
E. C. WEEKES and S. D. GORDON, Honorary Treasurers.
M. BURDEKIN and THOS. GARRETT, Hon. Secs.
Committee Rooms, 61, Elizabeth-street North.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COKE OR BREEZE.
The price of Coke or Breeze is THIS DAY, reduced to six shillings per chaldron.
Delivered free of charge for cartage at any place within the boundaries of the city; and at two shillings per chaldron, at any place not more than two miles beyond the city boundaries.
For places at a greater distance, parties must make their own arrangements as to carriage.
To purchasers of 50 chaldrons or upwards a liberal discount will be made.
Gas Works, 8th June, 1870.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—BRANCHES of this Bank have been established at Kempsey, Macleay River, and Casino, Richmond River, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
T. A. DIBBS, Manager.
Sydney, 15th June, 1870.

REMOVAL.—CHURCH and HILLS, Wholesale Grocers and Wine and Spirit Merchants, from 37, Macquarie-place to 78, King street, next English and Scottish Bank.

THE REVEREND A. J. FORDE very gratefully acknowledges the receipt of £50 from JOHN BAPTIST, Esq., towards defraying the debt on the Sacred Heart Church, Sydney.

OVERLAND RAILROAD LINE across the Continent of America.
Those who contemplate a journey to LONDON, LIVERPOOL, PARIS, AND OTHER PLACES IN EUROPE, should be particular and get tickets between San Francisco and New York, via Central and Union Pacific Railroads, and Chicago, Burlington, and Missouri River Railroad, the only lines running Pullman's celebrated Palace Drawing-room, Sleeping, and Hotel Dining Cars between Omaha and Chicago. Passengers enjoy the privileges of this train for the same price as charged on other lines for accommodation in the ordinary Passenger and Sleeping Cars.
Before securing Tickets, be sure and call at the Office of the Company—
No. 208, MONTGOMERY-STREET, San Francisco, Cal.
SAM. A. LEWIS, Agent, C., B. and M. R. R. R.

GREAT OVERLAND CENTRAL ROUTE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL, GREAT WESTERN, NEW YORK CENTRAL, and HUDSON RIVER RAILROADS.
This is the ONLY ROUTE by which passengers cross the Niagara River on the magnificent Suspension Bridge, enjoying a full view of Niagara Falls, without extra expense or detention. This route also passes through the large cities and towns of Michigan and New York. Going from Niagara via the New York Central Railroad, you have your choice to go either by rail or steamer down the River Rhine of America, the magnificent Hudson.
This is the only line running the celebrated Pullman Drawing-room and Hotel Cars from Chicago to New York.
H. E. SAWYER, General Agent Great Central Route.

WHOEVER left the FLOUR at the corner of the Newtown Road, on Saturday, the 18th, will find the same at PATRICK KEANE'S, No. 7, Newtown Road.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, LEATHER, &c.—The undersigned continues to receive at the Wool Stores, known as the AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE STORES, Circular Quay, hitherto occupied by the late firm of "IRWIN AND TURNER," wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, leather, &c., for SALE, or shipment, and will make liberal allowances thereon.
JOHN A. TURNER, Offices, 171, Pitt-street. Stores, Circular Quay.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, STOCK and STATION AGENTS, WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, and CATTLE SALESMEN,
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IRWIN AND CO. continue to receive for SALE or Shipment WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, LEATHER, &c.
PRODUCE STORES, CIRCULAR QUAY.
OFFICE—CUSTOM-HOUSE BUILDINGS.

IN THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM LAMBELL, late of the Glebe, near Sydney, Carpenter, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of the Trust Property Act of 1862, that all creditors, and others having claims against the estate of the above-named WILLIAM LAMBELL, who died on or about the 14th day of February last, and administration of whose estate was, on the 17th day of March last, granted by the Supreme Court to W. WOODFORD, S. GOLDING, and T. K. BOWDEN, the executors of the will of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in full particulars of such claims to the said executors, or to the undersigned on their behalf, on or before the 15th day of July next; after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.
Dated this eighteenth day of May, A.D. 1870.
ALLEN, BOWDEN, and ALLEN, Proctors for the said Executors, 124, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT, and PLANS of DISTRIBUTION in the following ESTATES, shewing DIVIDENDS as under, lie for inspection, at the Office of the Chief Commissioner in Insolvent Estates, and will be confirmed on the seventh (7th) day of July, 1870, if not opposed.
FRANCIS FAHEY, 9832, 3s. 4d. in £, and 2 preferent proofs in full.
EDWARD PLANT SWAIN, 9955, 5s. 3d 3-16, in £, and 1 preferent proof in full.

MILNER STEPHEN'S Patent Gold and Diamond MACHINE is ON VIEW at the Manufactory, 51, Lower Pitt-street.
DAVID BROWN, Manager.

TO PRESBYTERIANS, Undertakers, and others.—All orders for interment in the Presbyterian Cemetery, Necropolis, Haslem's Creek, must be had from the Registrar, 64, Pitt-street North.
By order of the Trustees.
G. G. DICKINSON, Registrar.
Sydney, 14th June, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED are the SOLE AGENTS in New South Wales for Ford, Brother's, Patent Hats and Caps.
GEORGE HURLEY and CO., 410, George-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED are the SOLE AGENTS in Sydney for Dr. Delabarre's Celebrated Rheumatic Drops.
GEORGE HURLEY and CO., 410, George-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED are cash purchasers of g... TORTOISESHELL, in any quantity.
GEORGE HURLEY and CO., 410, George-street.

TO SQUATTERS or OVERLANDERS.—The undersigned, having a large extent of first-class fattening country in the Gwydir District available, would be glad to contract to fatten and shear a number of Sheep. A. W. BUCKNELL, at N. J. CROCKER and CO., 519, George-street.

NOW THE WEIGHTS ARE DECLARED YOU CAN POP IT ON.
JOSEPH THOMPSON'S price list sent on application. Latest odds on the Derby, Metrop., and Melbourne Cup. It is wonderful what you can do with a sov., if you are lucky. £1000 to £5, Metrop. and Melbourne Cup. £100 to £1 and £5, Derby and Metrop. Address Tattersall's Hotel, Sydney.

IMPOUNDED, Newtown, Bay HORSE, CS on near shoulder, hind foot white, star on forehead.

SURRY HILLS POUND.—Three HORSES and three GOATS for SALE THIS DAY.

INSTRUCTIONS from W. LAMB, Esq., Greystanes.—I want my Carriage Horses shod on the CHARLIER system. I have advocated it for years.
The lame horse you shod on the new plan went sound next morning; shoe all my horses the same way.—J. WALSH, Esq., Randwick.
To J. POTTIE, Manufacturer of the Charlier Shoe, 235, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
PORTMANTEAUS.
PORTMANTEAUS.
BUY YOUR PORTMANTEAUS OF THE MAKER,
where you can have your OLD ONES REPAIRED, at
W. B. LANCASHIRE'S,
69, Coveney's-buildings, Market-street East.

ASSIGNED ESTATE of T. H. JONES and CO., Ironmongers, Ipswich, Queensland:—
A fourth and final DIVIDEND in this Estate, of 2s. 3½d. in the £, is now payable at the Office of Messrs. RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.
Sydney, 22nd June, 1870.

BUSINESS CARDS

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

ASTROLOGY.—Future revealed, your planet ruled, 1s; by letter 14d; stamps. C. EDWARDS, 6, Bridge-st.

AMERICAN RESTAURANT, Wynyard-sq. Bill today includes ox-tail soup; table d'hote, 6d. 12 o'clock.

D. BUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., tuned and repaired. 235, George-st.

D. BUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., tuned and repaired. 235, George-st.

DR. C. F. FISCHER, Homœopathic Physician, 251, Macquarie-street, opposite to the Royal Mint. At home for consultation from 11 a.m. till 3 p.m.

DR. HARTMANN, Homœopath, registered by the Medical Board of N.S.W., removed to 126, Phillip-st.

FRUIT, &c., bought or sold on commission. C. HUTCHING'S, Market, Melbourne.

FRENCH Paper MODELS, of Walking Costumes, Mantles, Court Trains, &c. Miss Hayes, 157, Elizabeth-st.

F. B. PALMER and CO., Importers of Hosiery, Haberdashery, Trimmings, and Drapery, 360, Geo.-st.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-st.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 484, George-street.

LOVEDAY and BUIST, Pianoforte Tuners, Repairers, &c. W. Maddock, bookseller, 383, George-street.

MISS BURKE, late of Farmer and Co., Ladies' Outfitting Warehouse, 102, King-st., next Hollingdale's.

MR. C. EDWARDS, Surgeon-dentist, Chiropodist, and Medical Galvanist; charge 1s. 6, Bridge-street.

NEW ZEALAND DINING-ROOM, No. 100, Sussex-street.—Green pea-soup, pork and other joints, entrées, rice pudding, en grame au torte, for sixpence. Superior accommodation for lodgers, 15s a week.

REMOVAL.—H. C. BROOKES, Saddlers' Ironmonger, to No. 1, Barrack-street.

TURKISH BATH.—Ladies' Bath open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 8 a.m. till 6 p.m.

W. J. TICKLE, Practical Tailor and Woollen Draper, 80, King-street, next the City Bank.

W. GRIEVES, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer, 194, Castlereagh-st., or Reading and Co., George-st.

W. HOWES, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. LOWEST CHARGES. 88, King-st.

BARON de BALK is now in constant attendance at his Photographic Studio, 328, George-street.

FREEMAN'S (late Dalton's) Royal Photographic Gallery, 320, George-street. 30,000 Negatives registered.
INSTANTANEOUS Photographs taken for Cartes, MINIATURES, or ENLARGED PORTRAITS, and highly finished in Oil, Water-colour, or Mezzotint.

J. H. NEWMAN, PHOTOGRAPHER, 12, South Head Road, close to Hyde Park.
NO CONNECTION with any other house.

PHOTOS, 5s per dozen, at J. YATES'S, No. 432, George-street, three doors from the Royal Hotel.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS.—The Largest Assortment ever offered; all kinds and at all prices. J. J. MOORE, Australian Book Mart, George-street.

STOCK SHARES AND MONEY

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Capital, £50,000.
Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.
This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—
Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bills of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.
All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.
Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.
Office hours, from 9½ to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South.
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.
ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, &c., WITHOUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.
Forms may be had gratis on application.
FROM £10 to £5000, ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS, FROM 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

VICTORIAN Trunkey Creek SHARES for SALE. FATTORINI and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

£1500 TO LEND, in one or more sums. ELLIS and MAKINSON, 89, Elizabeth-street.

MONEY TO LEND.—The Trustees of the Savings Bank are prepared to Lend Money at 6 per cent. on mortgage of approved freehold property.
G. O. ALLAN, Managing Trustee.

COMMERCIAL Bank, Bank N. S. Wales, Joint Stock Bank Shares wanted. W. T. Musten & Co., Bell's-ch.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
New South Wales Government Debentures
Australasian Steam Co. Debentures
Clarence River Steam Co. Debentures
Bank of New South Wales Shares
Bank of New Zealand Shares
City Bank Shares
Australasian Steam Navigation Shares
Australian General Assurance Shares
...aratah Coal Shares
...ak Downs Copper Shares.
JOSIAH MULLENS, 131, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to LEND the utmost value on plate, watches, and clothing. J. Murphy, 105, Bathurst-st.

MONEY! Money!! Small or large sums Lent on personal securities. C. W. Alder, 107, Elizabeth-st. N.

£40 GIVEN for Loan of £35, for 4 months; good personal security. B., Herald Office.

£5 TO £500 to LEND on furniture, bills, deeds, and bills of lading; interest low. 434, George-street.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS ETC.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.
ADELAIDE FLOUR.. Duffield's superfine
Hart's superfine
Magarey's superfine
Duffield's household
Bowman's superfine
Warren's superfine
Steven's superfine
LAUNCESTON FLOUR.. Emerald Mills superfine
Carrick Mills superfine
Walker's Mills superfine.
CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.. Best brands, in quarter-sacks
MILLING WHEAT.. Adelaide
Launceston
Mount Gambier
BRILBY and SCOTT.
Pitt-street North, Sydney.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., Parramatta-street, and opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, best Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
Best quality, lowest prices.

LIVERPOOL coarse SALT, to land, in 3-bushel sacks, ex Rifleman, HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

G. BENCRAFT and CO.'S Superior Victorian OATMEAL. Sole agents, W. H. Ariell, 119, Sussex-st.

CHESHIRE and North Wilts CHEESE, Muscatel Raisins, half-boxes; and Jordan Almonds ex Windsor Castle.
W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

HART'S, Bowman's, and Field's Superfine Adelaide FLOUR. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

ADELAIDE, HOUSEHOLD, CAWDER MILLS. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

NOARLUNGA and ALEXANDER MILLS, superfine, to arrive. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

BATHURST and CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, on SALE. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

GUNNY BAGS and three-bushel BAGS for SALE. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

POTATOES.—Cargoes of prime Potatoes and Wheat hourly expected. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

HOBART TOWN JAMS, 6d per lb., white jars. Sperm candles, 10d per lb., full weight.
Ox tongues, 2s 6d each, smoked.
New figs. E. TIGHE, 114, William-street.

FAMILIES in quest of really choice TEA should try that at 2s 6d per lb.
A really strong good tea, 2s per lb.
Splendid white sugar, 4½d per lb.
Rich amber ditto, 4d.
Plantation coffee of delicious aroma and flavour.
E. TIGHE.

CEYLON Plantation Coffee, in casks, 11½d, duty paid. W. DOUGLASS and CO., 506, George-street.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE HASTINGS.
GENTLEMEN,—I take this, the earliest, opportunity of announcing to you that my personal canvass of your Electorate was interrupted, in consequence of very urgent business calling me back to Sydney. That business, unfortunately, renders it impossible on my part to return before the day of election. I must, therefore, rely on the zeal of my friends, the intelligence of the Constituency, a distinct avowal of my principles, and that LOVE OF FAIR PLAY which, happily, characterises British subjects all over the world, for the ultimate success of my candidature.

I make this announcement, Gentlemen, lest any of you should be misled by the malicious or unfounded statements of unprincipled parties. The hired ruffianism which recently greeted me at the hustings—the insolent and cowardly suggestions of ONE local newspaper not to give me a hearing—the useless violence of extreme opponents—did not dismay me. At the same time, I will honestly confess, I have neither taste nor temper for the disgraceful exhibitions which the hirelings made at the hustings and in several parts of the electorate. If the election of a representative cannot be conducted in a rational and dispassionate manner, and with some regard to fair play and good manners, it will prove to the country at large that we are scarcely worthy of the constitutional privileges we possess.

I came before you, gentlemen, at the general election last year with a distinct political programme. I pledged myself to a certain course in reference to your local interests and requirements. I solemnly assured you that, if elected, the good of the whole electorate would be ever to me a matter of paramount interest. I came before you in obedience to an invitation from several influential electors; and, in accepting that invitation, I was morally bound in honour not to allow the Constitution of the country to be flagrantly violated, and my own rights and those of my friends outraged by an alien being illegally thrust into Parliament. No man does wrong in vindicating his own rights; and this is precisely the consideration that has swayed me in all my proceedings since I first appeared amongst you as a Candidate for your suffrages. In the same spirit, and with a like determination to vindicate the Constitution, and guard your and my own rights, I now (a second time) appear before you. I respectfully solicit a trial. Should you grant me one, you will not, I promise you, have occasion to regret it. Neither your interests, nor the interests of the country—my native land—will suffer at my hands. To the manful spirit of Englishmen I appeal against the rowdyism at the hustings—to the generous and intelligent Irishmen I appeal against the misrepresentations and misinterpretations of my opponents, and to the impartial Scotchmen I appeal against the cowardly clamour which would not let the truth be heard.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I ask you for your suffrages on broad and distinctly avowed political principles. I am, and shall be, the unflinching advocate of civil and religious liberty, and a supporter of Public Education. Your local interests will always be to me a subject of the greatest importance, and one to which I promise to give my best attention.

If you return me as your representative, I shall accept the honour and office with grateful feelings; but, be assured I will allow no one who is disqualified to occupy a seat in Parliament, to degrade your electorate by illegally forcing himself upon you.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,
R. B. SMITH.
Sydney, 21st June, 1870.

TENDERS

INTERCOLONIAL METROPOLITAN EXHIBITION.
TO CONTRACTORS.—EXTENSION OF TIME.
The latest date for receiving TENDERS for erection of Temporary Buildings, previously advertised, in Prince Alfred Park, is FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.
B. BACKHOUSE, Architect, Belmore-chambers.

SYDNEY BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—TENDERS for the supply of Bread, of the BEST quality, and pure Milk, for the use of the Asylum, from the 1st July to 31st December, 1870, both days inclusive, will be received at the Institution, Pitt-street South, up to TUESDAY, at 12 a.m., the 28th instant.
GEORGE ALLEN, Hon. Secretary.
16th June, 1870.

TENDERS required for CUTTING and CONNECTING with Sewer on Brickfield-hill. Apply to John Watson, druggist, 601, George-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS, to be sent in by the 4th July, for 5 first-class Shops, at the corner of Market and Clarence streets.
For Mrs. Scaidmore,
O. H. LEWIS, Architect, 392, George-street.

TENDERS for PLASTERING corner SHOP, Buckland-street, Waterloo. A. PENCLURA.

FURNITURE ETC

HAND SEWING-MACHINES.—
"Home," lock-stitch £4 10 0
"Common Sense," chain-stitch .. 3 0 0
Positively the only reliable cheap machine in the world. Every machine warranted five years.
M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane, sole Agents.

SEWING-MACHINES.—The "Improved Wheeler and Wilson," £8 10s, the most perfect machine ever introduced into the colonies. It will hem, bind, gather, quilt, fell, braid, frill, tuck, &c. Instructions given to each purchaser, without charge.
J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-street.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, the best, cheapest, most simple and durable of all sewing machines. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street.

SEWING-MACHINES, for domestic use, price £3 5s and upwards. SADDINGTON and SONS, 152, Pitt-st.

WILLCOX and GIBBS'S celebrated family Sewing-Machine, price £8. Hebblewhite, 432, George-st.

HOWE'S SEWING-MACHINES.—Twenty cases of the above genuine Machines, with all the latest improvements, A. B. and C., just landed. Also, French patent Calfskins. E. VICKERY, 116, Pitt-street.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE, 253, George-street.
E. ZUCCANI and CO.
invite an inspection of their
LARGE AND VARIED STOCK
of
DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, and BEDROOM FURNITURE,
GILT CHIMNEY and TOILET GLASSES,
which they are selling at reduced prices, to make room for goods to arrive and manufacturing on the premises. Great variety of Tubular and Solid Iron Bedsteads, Horsehair, Coir, and Pulu Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, Down, and Feather Pillows, at prices to defy competition.
CHIMNEY GLASSES.
Oval Landscape, Oval-shaped and Straight Side, all sizes; and a large assortment of
TOILET GLASSES.
CHAIRS.
American chairs, cane and wood seat, various patterns, in case.
TO THE TRADE.—Dining table expanders, from 8 feet to 20 feet; rosewood, oak, walnut, and mahogany veneers.
Note the address—253, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, to SELL CHEAP CARPETS, 1s, 1s 6d and 2s per yard; also Hearthrugs, in great variety.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL OILCLOTH, cut to any length, for rooms or passages, 2s per yard.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL to country buyers and parties furnishing, New and Second-hand FURNITURE of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade. Largest stock in the colony to choose from.
Hardy, Brothers,
Brokers and Valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL a First-class Magic LANTERN, with large assortment of Slides, embracing astronomical and other views. Also, 2 first-class double-barrel Guns, by Moore and Manton, with cases and fittings complete. To be sold very cheap.
Hardy, Brothers,
South Head Road.

DATES ex Albion, in splendid condition, just landed. ALFRED FAIRFAX and CO., 444, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.
4th INSTALMENT.
Proprietors are respectfully reminded that the 4th INSTALMENT of £1 per share on the new shares will be payable on the 1st day of July next, at the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney.
R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.
Company's Office, Sydney, 13th June.

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LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday.
SITTINGS IN BANCO.

Before their Honors Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, C. J., Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Mr. Justice CHEEKE.

DEMURRER.

SAWYER V. HALL.

This was a demurrer to one of defendant's pleas in an action by a shipowner against a charterer of his (plaintiff's) vessel for breach of contract.

Mr. Darley appeared in support of the demurrer, and Mr. M. H. Stephen in support of the plea.

The declaration alleged that the plaintiff, being owner of the barque Camden, of 225 tons, had entered with the defendant into an agreement (charter party) under which defendant chartered the vessel to proceed from Port Jackson to San Francisco, from thence to a certain port in Peru, and back to Port Jackson. It was averred that plaintiff was to pay £620 for the use of the vessel—£300 when she was ready for sea, and the residue after she had completed her voyage. Also that he (defendant) was to pay the wages of the captain and crew, and port charges, and that his agent in Peru was to place on board the vessel a return cargo. The vessel, it was alleged, proceeded to San Francisco and to Peru, but at the latter place there was no cargo placed on board of her by defendant's agent, as stipulated, and thus the plaintiff was incapacitated and discharged, by defendant's act, from fulfilling his (plaintiff's) part of the contract. It was alleged that although the plaintiff had fulfilled his part of the agreement so far as he had been able to do it, and the vessel had returned, defendant had not paid the balance of the sum agreed for, nor the wages of the captain and crew, &c. The defendant had pleaded (among other things) that, after proceeding to Peru, the vessel had, instead of being brought back direct to Port Jackson as she ought under the agreement to have been, proceeded upon another voyage. This plea was demurred to as confessing but not avoiding the material averments of the declaration.

Their HONORS sustained the demurrer, holding that the agreement had, as it appeared from the pleading, been broken by mutual consent, and, that this being so, there would still be a question for the jury as to whether any further sum was due for the services of the vessel.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice FAUCETT and a jury of four.

ECKFORD V. SCHOLEY.

The trial of this case was continued all day, but not concluded. The evidence on both sides, however, has been closed, the jury have been addressed for the defence by Sir James Martin, and Sir William Manning has been part heard in reply. The trial will be resumed—and probably concluded—to-morrow (Thursday).

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.
WEDNESDAY.

Before his Honor Mr. District Court Judge DOWLING.

MUNKERT V. O'BRIEN.

This was an action brought by Thomas Munkert, of Curtis Road, Balmain, against Mr. Thomas O'Brien, jun., executor to the will of John O'Brien, deceased. Plaintiff claimed the sum of £14 for work and labour done by himself and by his wife for the late John O'Brien as his nurse during the illness which immediately preceded O'Brien's death, on the 22nd of April, last year, and for attendance by Mrs. Munkert at the residence of deceased afterwards. Particulars of account were furnished by plaintiff as to the amount claimed. The plea of defendant was—never indebted, and accord and satisfaction. Plaintiff's wife said that she was promised full payment for her services by the deceased; she was told after the death of Mr. John O'Brien that £5 had been left to her by the will, and she went to claim that legacy, but she was only offered £1 15s. as the balance of what would be coming to her out of the proceeds of the sale of the furniture of the deceased John O'Brien; plaintiff's wife swore that she did not authorise a man named Long to receive that last before-mentioned sum for her, and in full satisfaction of her claim; but it appeared that she had, nevertheless, signed some authority to that effect, produced in Court for the defendant by his attorney, Mr. Pigott. It was very evident, however, that the woman (who was a German) had only a very imperfect knowledge of English, and could hardly have been clearly aware of the meaning of the document produced—which, moreover, her husband signed before she did. Mrs. Cherry (a neighbour of Mrs. Munkert) and Mr. Thomas O'Brien, senior (the brother of the deceased), supported the claim of the plaintiff. Mr. Thomas O'Brien, senior, considered the claim a just and reasonable one. The defendant, Mr. T. O'Brien, junior, gave evidence, positively denying the nature and extent of the services stated to have been rendered by the Munkerts. Defendant was daily in attendance on his deceased relative. Mrs. Munkert came in only occasionally. A Mrs. Parker and others used to wait upon the sick man. Defendant gave plaintiff's wife the furniture left by deceased for what she had done, and she had expressed herself satisfied therewith. This furniture was worth £10 or £12. No such claim as that preferred in this action was made for many months after the death of defendant's uncle. A neighbour and friend of the deceased, named Donovan, Mrs. Parker (one of the O'Brien family), and Mr. Joseph Kell (a clerk) also gave important evidence in favour of the defendant. Mr. Kell proved that he had paid the £1 15s. to a Mr. Long, on the authority of the written order (signed by Mr. and Mrs. Munkert) produced. Verdict for the defendant. Mr. Innes, instructed by Mr. Deane, conducted the case for the plaintiff; and Mr. W. H. Pigott appeared for the defendant.

TURNER AND ANOTHER V. AUSTEN.

This was an action brought by George Turner and John Rennie against Mrs. Austen, executrix of the last will and testament of William Austen, deceased, for goods sold and delivered. The amount sued for was for meat supplied to the late husband of defendant—the sum claimed being £13 3s. The plea for the defence was—never indebted, and *plene administravit*. Some evidence was given that defendant had admitted the claim. Defendant, however, swore that she had paid away all the money which had come into her hands since her husband's decease, in satisfaction of the debts he had left owing. She had, moreover, been very ill for more than three months after her husband's unexpected death, and consequently could not prove all the particulars of the moneys that been paid away by her. She was still carrying on the business which had been managed by her late husband, for herself and his children, but from the great exertions she had made to satisfy all claims against her husband's estate, had been compelled to run herself at least £25 in debt. Mr. Pigott, for the defence, urged that it had only been proved for the plaintiffs that there was a debt, to the amount claimed, owing to Turner by the late Mr. Austen, but no proof whatever given that Turner's right of action could vest in Turner and Rennie. Mr. Innes, for the plaintiffs, replied controverting the legal argument insisted upon by Mr. Pigott. Judgment deferred. Mr. Innes (instructed by Mr. Deane) appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. W. H. Pigott appeared for the defendant.

MANN V. FENNELLY.

This was an action brought by Robert Mann against James Fennelly for assault and battery, at Surry Hills, on Monday, the 16th of May last. Plaintiff claimed £30 damages. It appeared that the case of the plaintiff was that the defendant, on the evening of the day above-mentioned, had made a sudden and violent assault upon a man named Walker. Defendant had, it was stated, given Walker a severe beating, and on plaintiff remonstrating and admonishing defendant "not to kill Walker," the said Fennelly had siezed hold of plaintiff, and had given him a "hammering,"—beating him about the body and head. Defendant in that assault had caught Mann by the throat, and had torn a lot of hair out of plaintiff's head and beard. The evidence given in this case on both sides was of a conflicting character. There had been some drunken row at Fennelly's public-house, which had apparently led (eventually) to a series of scrimmages; but it appeared to be rather doubtful whether the interference of the plaintiff (who was a teetotaller, residing in the neighbourhood) had been of any more active and demonstrative character than might be expected from a well-intentioned but not very valorous peace-maker. For the defence, however, it was sworn by several witnesses that plaintiff struck blows before he got at all illused. The defendant's version of the story was that Walker and some others came to his house on the 16th of May last drunk, and there made a disturbance; he had put them all out with as little violence as possible. He never struck plaintiff at all, but he had seen Walker strike him. The Judge said he believed the publican had got excited and angry, and that he had beaten the plaintiff, as sworn to by plaintiff and his witnesses. Verdict for the plaintiff; damages, £25. Mr. Butler, instructed by Mr. C. Davis, conducted the case for the plaintiff; and Mr. Innes, instructed by Mr. Deane, appeared for the defendant.

BROWN AND ANOTHER V. FREY.

This was an action brought by Jabez Brown, William Wright, William Bullard, and Octavius Levi Montefiore against Jean Frey, for goods sold and delivered. Plaintiffs claimed £15 18s. Verdict for the plaintiffs in amount claimed. Mr. J. F. Fitzhardinge conducted the case for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. J. Cory appeared for the defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.
WEDNESDAY.

Before the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Third meetings were held in the estates of John Robertson, John Robertson and James Keele, and John Robertson and John G. Macdonald. The official assignee read his reports in the three estates. In the first, written directions of allowance were given; in the second, directions of allowance were given; and in the third, directions were given to realise as advised. The meetings terminated.

In the estate of John H. Miller, a second meeting. Insolvent did not attend. Two debts were proved.

In the estate of James Farr, a second meeting. Ten debts were proved. On the application of the official assignee, twelve months' accounts under rules 22 and 23, to be filed on or before the 2nd July; and books, papers, and documents relating to the estate to be handed to the official assignee within twenty-four hours. Insolvent was examined by the Chief Commissioner. The meeting was adjourned until the 6th July.

In the estate of Eli Dawes, a single meeting. The official assignee lodged his report.

In the estate of Mary Whelan, a special meeting. Adjourned until the 27th.

In the estate of William C. Edwards, a special meeting. Two debts were proved.

SURRENDER.

Richard Thorpe, of Crown-street, Sydney, plasterer. Liabilities, £16 10s. Assets, £3 10s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

COURT BUSINESS.

Tuesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Motions: By Mr. Humphery, to move the confirmation of plans of distribution and accounts current in the following estates.—1st, Edward Coulter, a first dividend of 5s 4d. in the £ on concurrent proofs, preferent proofs in full; 2nd, John Nicholls Morgan, a first dividend of 10s. 5 5-7d in the £ upon one preferent claim; 3rd, Jacob Inder, a report and account current, showing the disposal of the assets realised. Motions: Estate of Cornelius Mongan, estate of John Russell Jones, estate of Jacob Schalk, and estate of Daniel Duffy, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner. William Ferguson, second meeting. Frederick Augustus Bell, first meeting. George Watkins, single or only meeting. John Howard, single or only meeting. Arthur Yates, single or only meeting. Richard Laurence Keye, single or only meeting. Denis Mackinlay and Patrick Mackinlay, special meeting for proof of debts. Samuel Terry Hughes (deceased), special meeting for proof of debts, and offer of composition.

Friday, 24th June.—Before the District Commissioners: William Collins, first meeting, *at East Maitland*, at 11 a.m.; Thomas Caldwell, single or only meeting, *at Grafton*, at 11 a.m., William George Bassett, single or only meeting, *at Bathurst*, at 11 a.m.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, 28th June, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Laurence Murray, William Henry Sutton, Nathan Blumenthal, Albert Baker, Michael Ryan, adjourned from the 7th instant.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.
WEDNESDAY.

Before their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Day, Renwick, Chapman, and Hughes.

Six persons were fined in sums varying from 5s. to 40s., for drunkenness or for disorderly conduct while drunk.

George Blackley was brought before the Court by sergeant Cooke, who deposed that between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning he saw him (the prisoner) on South Head Road, and asked him where he was going; he replied, "Go to h—— and mind your own business;" he refused to give his name, and witness thereupon took him into custody and charged him with having no lawful means of support; on searching him found £1 12s. 1d.; knows nothing of his character. His Worship (Mr. Day) said that although the prisoner did not answer the policeman's question as civilly as he might, that did not give the constable the right to take him into custody, the more especially as he confessedly does not know him as a person of bad repute. The money he had upon him is a sufficient answer to the charge. The sergeant: "But is it 'lawful' means of support, your Worship?" Mr. Day: "If money is not lawful means of support what is?" To the defendant—"If you had answered the policeman civilly you would have saved yourself the unpleasantness of being locked up. You are discharged."

John Walsh was found guilty of having assaulted Elizabeth Walsh, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of £5, or to be imprisoned two months.

Henry Spencer, alias Roberts, alias Macdonald, was charged with being an idle and disorderly person, having no lawful means of support. Detective Elliott deposed that he has known the prisoner for several years, as a professed swindler—he is about the streets at all hours of night and day—is always seen in the company of either prostitutes or drunken men, and for the last eighteen months witness has kept an especial eye upon him, during which time he has not known him to be employed in any lawful calling; produced the Victoria *Police Gazette*, by which it appears that he was in that colony sentenced to be imprisoned six months under the Vagrant Act; never heard that he was charged with stealing Dr. Cuthbertson's watch, but has heard that he passed himself off in the Northern district as a clergyman. Detectives Lyons and Powell gave similar evidence. The prisoner alleged in his defence that he is in the periodical receipt of rent from England, amounting to £175 per annum, but declined to ask for a postponement of the case that he might have opportunity of proving his statement. To be imprisoned six months.

On the summons paper were seven cases, of which four were not prosecuted. James C. Smith was fined £5 on conviction of assaulting William Carrick, a bailiff, when in the execution of his duty. Esther Smith was fined 40s. for having assaulted Eliza Mansfield, and a Mrs. Murdoch was fined 20s. for having assaulted Mary Quealy.

WATER POLICE COURT.
WEDNESDAY.

Before his Worship the Water Police Magistrate, and Messrs. Josephson, Levey, and Richardson.

Several drunkards were fined.

William Bentley was charged with loitering in Bridge-street, with intent to commit a felony. Constable Flynn deposed that, at a quarter-past 8 on Tuesday night, he noticed the prisoner standing in Bridge-street, in front of the Paper Company's office. Upon seeing witness, prisoner walked towards George-street at a quick pace, and, on examining the door of the Paper Company's office, witness found a skeleton key in the lock; he at once followed prisoner, who crossed to the other side of the road, and returned towards Pitt-street; upon being overtaken and questioned, he at first gave no answer, but at last said he belonged to Sydney, but afterwards gave his place of residence as Newtown; the answers not being satisfactory, witness arrested prisoner, and took him to the Cumberland-street station where, upon being searched, a quantity of matches and several pieces of candle were found in the lining of his coat; he denied all knowledge of the skeleton key; witness went up Bridge-street next morning and searched in the direction taken by the prisoner the previous night, and near the place where he had been overtaken witness found two skeleton keys; at the door of the Paper Company's Office another key was picked up, and also a chisel or "jemmy," rolled up in paper; all the instruments were such as those used by housebreakers. Prisoner declared he knew nothing about the articles. Evidence having been given of a previous conviction, and that prisoner had been seen in the company of thieves, the Bench sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Summons Sheet: James M'Key, charged with endangering the life of Henry Lane through careless driving in Bathurst-street, was discharged owing to a mistake in the information. John O'Donnell, Samuel Collins, Harry Jones, Henry Rose, Uriah Boalter, and Walter Jones, were charged with stealing flowers, the property of Henry Moore, Potts Point. It was stated that the gardens at Potts Point were frequently visited by a number of lads who broke down the fences and helped themselves to the flowers. The three latter defendants pleaded guilty, and were each fined 1s., damages 1s. with 8s. 8d. costs. The informations against the three former were withdrawn. Sarah Walter, Joseph Donald Harris, and John Murphy, convicted of keeping their respective public-houses open during prohibited hours were fined 5s. with 5s. 6d. costs each, in default two days' imprisonment. James Egan, charged with knowingly permitting disorderly conduct in his licensed house, the "Hotel de Boulogne," was fined £1 with 7s. 4d. costs, in default seven days' imprisonment. Robert Adams pleaded guilty to a charge of keeping his shop open on Sunday for purposes of trade, and was fined £1 with 2s. 6d. costs, in default three days' imprisonment Peter Gordon was fined 10s. with 2s. 6d. costs for allowing a horse attached to a dray to proceed out of a walking pace. Robert Moore pleaded guilty to a charge of making use of obscene language on the Darling Road, and was ordered to pay a fine of 40s., with 5s. 6d. costs, in default, fourteen days' imprisonment. Joseph Napthali, John Nichols, and Susan Lennon were fined in various amounts for allowing cows to stray in the public streets. Bertha Isabella Tucker, for being the owner of a dog which attacked constable Robert Bell, thereby endangering his limbs, was fined 20s., with 7s. 8d. costs, in default, seven days' imprisonment.

LAW PROCEEDINGS, THIS DAY.
SUPREME COURT.

TERM LIST.—New Trial Motions:—Davey v. Lennon; Faucett v. Wingham; Proctor v. Fraser; demurrer, Laidley v. M'Millan.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—At 10.30: Re A. Bowman an infant, minutes. At 11 o'clock: Re Allen's costs ex parte Huffington, taxation on reference from the Prothonotary.

DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST.—Tighe v. Gray; Hellyer v. Green; Armstrong v. Amos and others; Bennett v. Ubel; Irvine v. Devine.

THE GOLD-FIELDS.

MITTAGONG.—During the present week a good many persons have passed through Gundagai *en route* for the Mittagong diggings. This new field of mining adventure is situated about thirty-five miles west of Wagga, and good hopes are entertained of its proving a valuable addition to the auriferous wealth of the colony.—*Gundagai Times*, 18th instant.

REEDY FLAT.—Some excitement has been caused by the news of another rich quartz reef having been discovered at Reedy Flat, and as night closed over the township, another of those nocturnal stampedes that are becoming common events in our locality, took place. This last supposed El Dorado is situated on the left bank of Reedy Creek, nearly opposite Cassidy's claim. As the reef has been newly found, and the prospector's shaft is only sunk about four feet, it would be premature now to pronounce an opinion as to its worth. I may, however, state that the specimens that have been taken from the claim look most promising, and that the reef is about eighteen inches wide. Some of the residents of Reedy Flat do not think favourably of the prospects of this new auriferous deposit; but that may be because they did not find it; others entertain good hopes of its success. About 4 tons of quartz sent from Brown and Co.'s claim, at Murphy's reef, to Adelong to be crushed, realised 5 oz. per ton. On Thursday last Mr. John Hastings conditionally purchased 40 acres, at French's corner, on the Goberagandra river.—*Ibid.*

ADELONG, 15th.—I mentioned in my last letter that some stone had arrived from Murphy's reef, at Sandy Creek, which was to be crushed at Messrs. Edwards, Brothers', Great Western Machine. It has undergone this process, and has realised 5 oz. to the ton. Mining news is unimportant, in consequence of the late rains having necessitated a cessation of work in some claims, except as regards baling out water. This has caused less stone to be brought to grass than we should have had in fine weather; but, as I have before stated, a number of claims give promise of a good yield, both as regards quantity and quality.—Correspondent *Gundagai Times*, 18th instant.

THE SHOALHAVEN RIVER DIGGINGS.—The mania for racing is increasing every day, and the diggers upon the Shoalhaven river, who have carried the water for miles for the purpose of ground sluicing certain pet patches of an auriferous character are, now that the floods have subsided, busy washing all before them, and from what we have heard, on good authority, many are reaping the just reward of an outlay of capital, labour, and perseverance, and in order to be in fashion a new party has been formed under the *nom-de-guerre* of the Perseverance Company, consisting of Messrs. M'Gregor (three), Wilson, Harrison, Bowman, Bolt, Bennett, Hall, Single, Thorman, and Edwards, who purpose taking a big race along the west bank of the river, commencing at a point about one mile below Mr. Paul Burke's northern boundary at Gingamonna, and carrying it on for some eight or nine miles, where they expect to hit upon the precious metal in such quantities as to amply repay them for their trouble and expense. The country through which the proposed race will have to pass is some of it of an uninviting and difficult character, but still, as the men who have entered into the speculation are experienced miners, and hard workers, there is little doubt that they will surmount the many difficulties which will present themselves, and ultimately, after the lapse of a year or so, arrive at their proposed destination. They appear to be sanguine of success, and we sincerely hope that they may not be disappointed in their expectations. We may add that all the shareholders will not strip and wield the pick and shovel, but that part of the business will be entrusted to six, who will carry on their work while the remainder, sharing the expense, look contentedly on, and patiently wait the liberal hour when all difficulties having been surmounted their mates may safely expect to drop heavily upon "the root of all evil," and may finger *in galore* the dollars that they have been working night and main to lay hands on.—*Braidwood Dispatch*, 15th instant.

THE BELL'S CREEK REEFS.—A parcel of about sixty tons of stone from Ah Tart and party's claim at Bell's Creek was washed up at Mr. Forsyth's machine on Saturday last, the yield being 56 ounces of retorted gold. The stone was taken from an open cutting, as from a quarry, at a depth of about ten feet. The width of the reef is over twenty-five feet. It is similar stone to that in Dargue's reef at Major's Creek. This is without doubt the finest reef which has ever been opened in the district.—*Ibid.*

NEW CULGONG DIGGINGS.—The correspondent of the *Western Post*, writing on the 18th, says—The prospects of this field, as to its stability as a diggings, are steadily looking up. Its population is daily increasing, both of practical miners, business men, and speculators. There are now some eight hundred persons here: about 25 per cent. of whom I believe to be on good payable gold, and a happy moiety of that number have claims that promise to be "homeward bound" ones. R. Adams and party bottomed the deep hole on the flat at one hundred and four feet, and have been since driving unsuccessfully; but in consequence of the bed rock dipping rapidly towards the centre of the flat, three energetic prospectors have determined on putting down another shaft in the hope of catching a lead, in which hope all cordially join. A public meeting was held on the evening of Friday, the 17th instant, which was well attended, some 200 miners being present. Its object was for memorialising the Government to have this declared a gold-field. A motion was passed to the effect that this meeting take immediate steps to urge on Government the necessity of gazetting this neighbourhood as a declared gold-field—of refusing any further applications to select, and cancelling the present selections. A resolution appointing a committee to carry out the object of the meeting was also carried; the speakers reflecting on the apathy generally shown by business men on the diggings in watching the interests of the miners. Many nice coarse pieces have come into the hands of gold-buyers this day (Saturday), and, judging from the comfortable tenements going up in all directions, the brisk trade carried on, and the number on payable gold, it is to be inferred and hoped that a large population will here find profitable employment, and develop the mineral resources of this extraordinarily rich district. I hear that about three-quarters of a mile from here easterly, at the Red Hill, another rich leader has just been found, giving as high as an ounce to the dish.

GOLD ON THE BEACH OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—A party of men arrived by the steamer Waimea, and are trying whether the gold to be found on the beach; will pay if so, there are beaches extending to the Byron, a distance of twenty miles, possessing the same indications. I have not been able to ascertain of any great success as yet, but I am informed that the party mentioned above obtained a pennyweight in two days. They were only provided with rude appliances, or the result might have been different.—Ballina correspondent of *Clarence Examiner*, 11th instant.

THE WEATHER IN THE COUNTRY.

WALGETT, June 3.—Beautiful weather prevails. News from the Upper Barwin acquaints us that one whole night's rain fell on Tuesday last. This may prevent the subsidence of the river for a while. An arrival from Maitland also describes the Castlereagh as having suffered from the recent floods, and most of the station-holders as being swamped out.—"All's well that ends well." Delightfully fine this morning (the 4th), and the flood-gauge exhibits 38 feet 9 inches, thus showing a fall of 6 inches. During this flood gathering we have had plenty of room, always having an island to promenade at least four broad by four long.—*Tamworth Examiner.*

NARRABRI, 8TH.—Fine weather during the past few days has been the order of the day, but as our creek is rising we suppose you have had another downpour of rain in your quarter, more especially as the Tamworth and Sydney mail, due last Monday, is not to hand yet, but it is to be hoped it will come to hand to-morrow.—*Ibid.*

TAMWORTH, 18TH.—The weather since our last has been fine, but very cold in the mornings and evenings. Rain has threatened on several occasions, but as yet none has fallen. Teams that have been on the road for weeks are beginning to push into town, and numbers passed through during the week. The roads are drying up, and if fine weather continues for a few weeks we may soon hope to see the roads in their ordinary passable condition.—*Ibid.*

INVERELL, 13TH.—Jack Frost has made his entrée for the season with some smart specimens of his stock-in-trade. The nights and mornings are excessively cold. The weather, however, continues fine, with a clear and bracing atmosphere. Farming operations, which had been retarded by the late wet weather, are now progressing with renewed activity, though in some instances the work is very distressing on account of the heavy nature of the soil. A few patches of wheat already above ground present a vigorous appearance, and some of our agriculturists prophesy a slight improvement in the price this year. Esto perpetua, as far as the farmers are concerned.—*Ibid.*

WALCHA, 15TH.—Our farmers are now taking advantage of the last few days of fine weather; they are all busily engaged ploughing and sowing wheat. We have had some severe frosty nights and beautiful days during the last fortnight. This morning has all the appearance of a downfall of snow.—*Ibid.*

GLEN INNES, 7TH.—There has been wet weather nearly the whole week, and on Thursday we had our Glen Innes and Furruckabad Creeks higher than they had previously been known for some years; indeed, the Furruckabad Plains were a sheet of water, and the creek not fordable except in one locality, and that up to the horse's shoulders. The Beardy was bank high, and the mails North and South had to return to town, unable to cross. The Inverell mail, due on Thursday evening, did not get over the creeks until late on Friday. The weather cleared up on Saturday, and since we have had fine sunny days, and hard frosts at night. On the 14th, heavy frosts and fine weather set in. Winter has indeed come on, and that severely.—*Ibid.*

BOURKE, 3RD.—Our river has risen about fifty feet above the summer level; and although we have had a good deal of anxiety about a possible flood, we begin to settle down again. The country is in a terrible state of wetness—travelling next to impossible. The rain, however, has cleared away, and had the river poured its water into the town there must have been terrible suffering. I have heard of no deaths, save those already recorded, from drowning.—*Dubbo Dispatch.*

UPPER BOGAN, 10th.—Another flood has occurred on the Bogan. On Wednesday the river began to overflow, and continued so to do until Thursday night, when the flood was at its highest. A man, tailing cattle at Mr. Palmer's station, Gragery, named George Dod, when crossing the river, was drowned. At Geenanagee, Mr. Gilmore's station, the water was several feet in the house, kitchen, and store. A ton of salt was washed away, flour was drifted out, and left on a paling fence four feet high. More than 2000 sheep were drowned at the out stations. One man, named Donald, had to swim nearly a dozen times, about a hundred yards, carrying his children, placing them on trees, and getting his sheep out of danger. Others had to stay in water all night, holding children on stumps. The shepherds in charge of Mrs. Keenan's sheep bolted for trees, a distance from the camp; and Mr. Angus, who was in charge, remained on the ration cart till trees falling and fences going down frightened him away. Their fears were not fulfilled, for the sheep were right, excepting eighty weak ones that died from cold in the night. The Oaks station was several feet under water, and all had to fly. Mr. Phillips' station is the only one, I believe, that escaped dry. Waterloo was nearly out of sight, and Algalah (Harris' station) had water up to the wall plates when three travellers past; and Knowall, the great grammarian, was on the roof and refused to come off, although a man took a horse swimming some sixty yards. How he got on I cannot say, for we have no news since. Great fears are felt for those lower down, for the stations are on very low ground; in fact every station ought to be moved but Phillips, and several will be if the owners speak the truth, but it will be the same with the stations, I expect, as it is with other things. It is still very cloudy, like rain; river again crossable: rations not to be got. Parties are carrying on pack horses down the river, where there is not a pound of flour to be got by travellers for love or money.—*Dubbo Dispatch.*

MUDGEE.—Fortunately we are enabled to report fine weather, though Saturday was a very wet day. On Friday night the rain came down in torrents, continuing all night, and on Saturday it still seemed set in for wet. Sunday, however, was an open, bright day; and Monday was also very fine. It is to be hoped that we have passed through the heavy rains which have made the present season so disastrous to the colony in general.—*Western Post*, 21st instant.

CORRORA, 13TH.—The recent flood rains have entailed incalculable losses upon the pastoralists and agriculturists in the Talbragar district. To particularise the losses would occupy too much space, and would, if detailed, serve no useful purpose. The farmers believed that with their wheat stored, it was far beyond the reach of injury. The flood, however, covered their dwellings and barns, and destroyed their valuable contents. Sheep-owners have also suffered loss by deaths, in many instances consequent upon foot-rot. The floods of this year have reduced numbers from comparative affluence to within a degree of indigence. They have revolved into the past, but a long space of time will have elapsed ere the sorrow, trouble, and loss they have issued in will be forgotten. The floods have inculcated many useful lessons, and the future alone will reveal whether they have been inculcated in vain or not. The depressing effects of the past violent weather are seen on each hand. The works of years being ruthlessly destroyed, annihilate all desire for and spirit of enterprise. The sudden relapse from happiness to misery, the blank prospect pourtrayed in the future suffice to efface the serenity and vivacity which the previous favourable season had germinated. This is no time for temporising, but rather a time when men should assemble, and divine some practicable project, whereby the career and invasion of floods may in time to come be restricted.—*Dubbo Dispatch*, 17th instant.

TARALGA.—The long continuation of wet weather broke up at last, and it is hoped for some time. Last Friday night there was a fall of snow which partially covered the hills around here. Since then the days have been very fine accompanied by sharp frosts at night. Such weather is characteristic of this locality in the depth of winter. Ploughing for wheat is still carried on by persevering farmers; and although late as regard the fear of rust, it is to be hoped that this red plague will not make its appearance in the coming season, and that the farmers' labour will be crowned with success. This is much needed, as many evils have beset the agriculturists of late years. Fallow-land is the only land that can be successfully cultivated this unusually wet season. There will be very little breadth of land sown with grain in this part compared with previous years. Active operations are being carried on in digging out what remained sound of the potato crop.—*Goulburn Herald*, 22nd instant.

GUNDAGAI.—It is a great satisfaction to be able to record that during most of the week we have not had gloomy skies nor falling rain to complain of, nor impending floods to apprehend. In Gundagai and its vicinity the weather has been seasonable and salubrious. We have had several very sharp frosts at night, followed by dense fog in the early mornings, through which wayfarers a few yards off loomed dim and spectre-like. As the sun gained strength, however, the vapours gradually lifted like a veil from the plains and hills, melted into soft, silvery haze, and finally vanished, leaving the fresh, verdant landscape bathed in sunshine.—*Gundagai Times*, 18th instant.

YASS.—The weather has been exceedingly capricious since Friday last, which was a miserably cold and wet day. On Saturday the river was considerably swollen. On Sunday the weather was changeable, but before midnight had settled to fine. Yesterday there was a slight frost in the morning, succeeded by clear and welcome sunshine.—*Yass Courier*, 21st instant.

HEALTH OF SYDNEY.

THE following is the Registrar-General's Report on the Vital Statistics of Sydney and Suburbs for the Month of May, 1870.

The number of Births registered in Sydney during May was 268, viz., 137 males and 131 females, being 33 above the quinquennial average, and 126 in excess of the deaths of the month.

The deaths numbered 142, viz., 88 males and 54 females, being 23 below the monthly average of the five previous years. One half or 50 per cent. of these deaths were attributed to diseases of the local class, the majority being classified under diseases of the nervous and respiratory systems, and circulatory and digestive organs. The proportion of zymotic diseases was 16·90 per cent. to total deaths, constitutional diseases standing next with a proportion of 16·20 per cent. Seven deaths resulted from violence, viz., two males, aged 29 and 22 years, from drowning; a male aged 21, from tetanus; a male 27, from injuries accidentally received; a male 40 years, suicide by shooting; a female, 39 years, from sun-stroke; and a female, 3 years, from scalds.

The infantile mortality was at the rate of 30·98 per cent. to aggregate deaths, and 14·90 per cent. below the average of the month for the preceding five years.

Comparison from 1865 to 1870 is given by the following table:—

	Under 5 years.	Total deaths.		
1865...	54	133	Per-centage of deaths under 5 years to total deaths.	40·60
1866...	55	125		44·00
1867...	178	278		64·03
1868...	69	160		43·12
1869...	49	128		38·28
1870...	54	142		30·98

THE Deaths in the City of Sydney, the mean temperature in the shade, mean height of barometer, and rainfall during the month of May, for the last ten years, and of ozone in the atmosphere for the periods indicated, were as follows:—

Periods.		No. of deaths.	Mean temperature.	Mean height of barometer.	Depth of rain—inches.	No. of days rain.	Mean amount of ozone.
May,	1861 ...	110	56·8	29·894	1·57	10	...
,,	1862 ...	125	57·6	·887	1·47	5	...
,,	1863 ...	108	59·0	·965	0·40	10	4·2
,,	1864 ...	162	57·5	30·258	4·03	20	4·9
,,	1865 ...	135	56·5	·980	1·05	14	2·1
,,	1866 ...	125	60·5	·123	3·25	14	5·1
,,	1867 ...	278	61·0	·141	3·90	12	5·4
,,	1868 ...	160	5·86	·341	5·03	11	4·4
,,	1869 ...	128	58·2	29·990	12·42	10	4·9
,,	1870 ...	142	58·5	30,107	10·47	22	4·5
Mean of 10 years..		147	58·4	30·078	4·35	12	

The highest reading of the thermometer in the shade, as registered at the Sydney Observatory during the month of May, was 69·2 on the 5th, and the lowest 48·9 on the 26th.—the greatest range of temperature observed was 14·5; greatest amount of humidity, 99·0, on the 12th; least, 51·0, on the 25th; greatest rainfall, 4·03 inches on the 13th; number of days lightning, 2.

TABLE showing the Deaths of Males and Females registered in each Ward, of the City of Sydney, from 1st to 31st May, 1870, distinguishing those under 5 years of age.

Wards.	Population, Census 1861.	Under 5 years. Males.	Under 5 years. Females	Above 5 years. Males.	Above 5 years. Females	Unspecified. Males.	Unspecified. Females	Total.	Percentage of Deaths to Population of Ward.
Gipps ...	7,220	2	2	2	7	...	...	13	0·18
Bourke† ...	5,154	1	2	31	6	...	...	40†	0·77
Brisbane...	6,304	3	1	5	3	...	...	12	0,19
Macquarie	4,513	1	1	2	2	...	...	6	0·12
Cook	8,268	7	2	3	2	...	...	14	0·16
Fitzroy ...	10,959	5	5	5	6	...	...	21	0·19
Phillip ...	5,915	5	8	3	1	...	...	17	0·28
Denison ...	8,061	6	3	7	3	...	...	19	0·23
Totals ...	*56,394	30	24	58	30	—	—	142	0·25

* Exclusively of the islands in Port Jackson.
† The Infirmary and Government Benevolent Asylum are situated in Bourke ward.

RETURN of Births and Deaths registered in each of the Registry Districts forming the Metropolitan Division, during the month of May, 1870.

District.	Population, Census 1861.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Births. Total.	Deaths. Males.	Deaths. Females.	Deaths. Total.	Per centage of Deaths to Population
Sydney ...	56,840	137	131	268	88	54	142	0·24
Balmain ...	3,947	15	16	31	7	5	12	0·30
Glebe*	3,712	16	14	30	8	7	15	0·40
Newtown ...	4,236	12	6	18	2	4	6	0·14
Redfern and Botany†	6,701	26 / 2	24 / 2	54	7 / 1	8 / ...	16	0·23
Paddington	6,794	22	14	36	9	8	17	0·25
Concord ...	2,356	9	4	13	3	1	4	0·17
St. George	5,647	12	17	29	3	3	6	0·10
St. Leonards	3,453	6	7	13	4	...	4	0·11
Totals	93,686	257	235	492	132	90	222	0·23

* The Glebe Registry District extends as far as Blackwattle Swamp Creek.
† The Redfern Registry District embraces the Municipalities of Redfern, Waterloo, Alexandria, Botany, and a small portion of Darlington.

TABLE showing the Classification of Diseases which were fatal to both sexes under and over 5 years, and the proportions per cent. of deaths from each cause, in Sydney, during the month of May, 1870.

Causes of Death.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Total.	Proportion per cent.
Zymotic diseases	12	12	24	16·90
Constitutional diseases ...	6	17	23	16·20
Local diseases	22	49	71	50·00
Developmental diseases...	13	4	17	11·97
Violent deaths	1	6	7	4.93
Causes not specified	...	...	...	......
All causes	54	88	142	100·00

Zymotic Diseases.—Scarlatina, 1; diphtheria, 2; croup, 1; hooping cough, 1; typhoid fever, 4; carbuncle, 1; influenza, 2; dysentery, 2; diarrhœa, 7; syphilis, 1; stricture of urethra, 1; thrush, 1;

Constitutional Diseases.—Gout, 1; cancer, 2; scrofula, 1; tabes mesenterica, 5; phthisis, 13; hydrocephalus, 1.

Local Diseases.—Cephalitis, 6; apoplexy, 10; paralysis, 1; epilepsy, 2; convulsions, 11; brain disease, 2; aneurism, 2; heart disease, 11; bronchitis, 2; pneumonia, 5; lung disease, 3; gastritis, 2; enteritis, 2; ascites, 1; ileus, 2; stomach disease, 2; hepatitis, 1; liver disease, 2; stone, 1; kidney disease, 1; uterus disease, 1.

Developmental Diseases.—Premature birth, 6; teething, 1; old age, 4; atrophy and debility, 6.

Violence.—Fractures and contusions, 1; wounds, 1; burns, 1; sunstroke, 1; drowning, 2; gunshot, 1.

Males, 88; females, 54. Total, 142.

THEO. JAS. JAQUES, Registrar-General.
Statistical Branch, Registrar-General's Department,
Sydney, 16th June, 1870.

PROTECTION V. FREE TRADE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your issue of to-day, referring to the Darling Harbour Railway Wharf, I note that *all* the ironwork for that undertaking is to be imported, thus completely shutting out any colonial competition.

You will doubtless agree with me, Sir, that this proceeding on the part of our Government is not very encouraging to a young manufacturing country like this, and demonstrates more than ever the necessity for the imposition of *protective* duties, so that we may compete with either English or continental importations.

A contract like that of the Darling Harbour Railway Wharf remaining in the colony would provide work for hundreds, give an impetus to many different trades, and circulate some thousands of pounds through the country. I believe the Government would have preferred the iron being procured here, if at a figure 50 per cent. above English prices. This arrangement, I imagine, could have been effected. Then why, may I ask, was not the trial made?

I am yours obediently,
CHARLES F. THIRKELL.

Phillip-street, Sydney, 22nd June.

NOMINATION FOR THE HASTINGS.

(Abridged from the Macleay Herald.)

THE nomination of candidates for the representation of the Hastings in the Legislative Assembly took place on Monday, the 13th instant, and the occasion was marked by a good deal of excitement.

Mr. Dean, the late member, who stayed at Aston the previous night, was brought into town on horseback, surrounded by a large cavalcade of his supporters, formed in lines and marshalled by Mr. E. Naylor.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the Returning-officer, Mr. T. W. Palmer, J.P., rose and read the writ of election. He had again to reiterate what he said to them on the last occasion of their meeting there, now some five or six months ago, and he felt sure their good sense would direct them, without any further appeal of his.

Mr. Smith rose to give notice that Mr. Dean was an alien, and could not sit if elected. (Groans.)

The Returning-officer then ruled that Mr. Dean should be nominated first.

Mr. H. Young nominated Mr. Dean, and Mr. A. M. Coleman seconded.

Mr. Smith was nominated by Mr. M. Spence, seconded by Mr. Redgate.

Mr. Dean, who on coming forward was received with loud cheers, said that the seat for the Hastings having been declared vacant, he was again a candidate for their suffrages. During the last three weeks he had been addressing 1600 electors. At Tinonee, Taree, Port Macquarie, Kempsey, Frederickton, the Nambuccra, and the Bellinger, everywhere he had been received with enthusiasm, in every part of the electorate the people had already recorded their verdict in his favour. That feeling was almost universal in the electorate, and taking all the meetings together, and considering a few hands held up against him in Kempsey, he did not think that more than ten voices had declared against him in the whole length and breadth of this electorate. At Taree 150 electors were present, and the motions condemning Mr. Smith, and declaring confidence in him, were carried unanimously; not one hand was held up against the resolutions. [A voice: It is not true.] I call upon Mr. Laurie, a respectable inhabitant of Taree, to verify my statement. [Mr. Laurie: It is quite correct.] (Hurrah! three cheers for Mr. Dean. Loud cheers.) At the other meetings he had experienced similar success. He had the right to assure them that the electors approved of his past conduct in Parliament, and that they were resolved to vindicate their rights, that they were determined to withstand the attempt of having a representative thrust upon them, contrary to their own inclinations. (Cheers.) Mr. Smith had thought proper to take certain proceedings, in order to upset the election. The electors had already pronounced their sense of disapprobation of Mr. Smith's conduct, and it was therefore unnecessary to make any remarks on that point. But he would ask the electors was it necessary for Mr. Smith to blacken his character, injure himself and his family, in order to prove that he (Mr. Dean) was an alien? (Voices: No, no.) The history of his domestic and private character of twenty years ago, was foreign to the issue. He had read some of these placards, emanating from Mr. Smith and his friends, which productions attempted to vilify him in the eyes of the electors. He (Mr. Dean) would not follow the example. He relied on his own merits, and not on the defects in the private character of his opponent. He would defame no man's character, and he considered such conduct worthy of contempt. He would not say one word disrespectful of Mr. Smith, but this he would remark, that if the same course of action was persisted in, he might retaliate and return blow for blow, and perhaps Mr. Smith would be found to live in a glass house. (Applause.) It was remarkable that neither the proposer nor the seconder of Mr. Smith had said one word in Mr. Smith's favour. They had followed their candidate's example, and endeavoured, but with questionable success, thoroughly to abuse him. He would take a little time to both the proposer and seconder of Mr. Smith in their public character. Mr. Spence had, on one occasion, reported him in his capacity as Postmaster, for neglect of duty, and he had been fined one shilling. That was quite true; but when Mr. Spence, in his turn, had exceeded the regulations and had become amenable to censure, he wrote Mr. Spence a friendly letter, warning him of his transgression, but he did not report him, and accordingly Mr. Spence was neither fined nor censured. (Cheers.) Mr. Spence found fault with him for not turning mail contractor; he did not conceive that it was within his province as postmaster to become a mail contractor. The Government apparently approved of his conduct, for he was never even reprimanded in that matter. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Spence said that he (Mr. Dean) had been elected contrary to the Constitution. The people of Port Macquarie all knew Mr. Spence, and they would agree that Mr. Spence was no authority, either on legal, constitutional, or political questions. If he remembered well, the writ of the Speaker had been read at the nomination, the polling had taken place in the regular manner, all the constitutional formalities had been observed at the election—how, then, could it be said that he had been elected contrary to the Constitution? But, says Mr. Spence, do not throw your votes away, for Mr. Dean is an alien. Now that is a question of law, and you may take my word for it, Mr. Spence is not competent to give a legal opinion. (Laughter and cheers.) I would not take his opinion on legal matters, and, from what I know of Mr. Spence, I would not even take his opinions to-day on matters of fact. Mr. Spence had his legal opinion on the amalgamation of the post-office; he fought strenuously against it, he kicked vigorously, and, to the best of my belief, he died kicking. (Loud laughter.) Then Mr. Smith says I am an alien, and Mr. Smith published his legal opinion on the question in the *Independent* newspaper. But I am not aware that attorneys are competent to give a legal opinion. Barristers only are the proper persons to give opinions on questions of law, and Mr. Smith is not a barrister, but merely an attorney. [Mr. Smith: That was not my legal opinion.] Well, said Mr. Dean, if it be not Mr. Smith's opinion, then it is nobody's opinion. (Cheers and laughter.) Sir James Martin has interpreted the Electoral Act against me. Now, I entertain great respect for Sir James Martin. I believe him to be a clear-headed and clever lawyer, but whenever a political question is mixed up with a legal one, Sir James Martin's opinion is worth very little. Sir James Martin himself was disqualified once after election, and not long ago he thought that it was shown that even he, the great Sir James Martin, was wrong. On the other hand, Sir William Manning, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Butler, and other eminent lawyers had interpreted the Act in his favour. Besides, the question of alienage had already been decided, the committee had negatived the idea, which was tantamount to a direct decision that he was an alien. (Voices: "No, yes, and cheers.") Mr. Spence had said that he (Mr. Dean) in applying for letters of naturalisation, had sworn that he was not an alien. This was untrue, he would read his petition to his Excellency. (Petition read.) This reserved his right as a British subject, the letters of naturalisation were only an additional security, and would facilitate matters in future. Did the electors think that he (Mr. Dean) was an idiot, and that if he thought there was the least danger on the question of alienage, he would go to all the trouble and expense, in order to be elected, and to be again unseated, and give Mr. Smith the satisfaction of swallowing Sir James Martin's opinion. The fact of his coming forward again was a proof of his sincerity, and a proof that he (Mr. Dean) knew that he could not be disqualified on that ground. Mr. Redgate had said very little, except that he knew Mr. Smith sixteen years ago, and Mr. Smith must then have been of very tender age, and Mr. Smith was recommended by three gentlemen from Sydney. This was rather insulting to the electorate; and had Mr. Smith no merits of his own to recommend him? So much for the arguments of the proposer and seconder of Mr. Smith. With regard to his own political principles, the electors knew them well, and they could moreover judge him by his past conduct. He believed that whilst in Parliament he had done his work well—at least to the best of his ability. (Loud cheers.) He would make no special promises nor pledges. He would not, like his opponent, take a note-book in his hand and promise a bridge here and a road there, and pledge himself to impossibilities; but this he would say, that he pledged himself to do his utmost for the interests of the district and the welfare of the country. (Cheers.) One remark of Mr. Spence's had nearly escaped him, namely, that if they elected Mr. Smith they would elect a gentleman who had many influential associates in Sydney, whereas he (Mr. Dean) had none. That was not quite the truth. He had been in company at dinners with the most distinguished members of both sides of the House, but he had never met Mr. Smith at any of these parties. (Loud laughter.) He was not a thick and thin supporter of the present Government, nor was he a declared enemy of the Opposition. He would support any Government that introduced measures useful to the country. (Hear, hear.) So long and no longer. The electors should not take any notice of Mr. Smith's idle protest and threats to unseat him again. If the people elected him by a large majority, it was his (Mr. Dean's) belief that Mr. Smith and his petition would never be heard of again. (Cheers.) In conclusion, Mr. Dean said that the unanimous will of an outraged people would be heard on the 4th of July, and not only would Mr. Dean and Mr. Smith remember it, but it would be remembered by the whole of New South Wales. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Mr. Smith, on rising, was greeted with groans. He said they would all agree upon one sentiment, that no foreigner should take his seat in Parliament. He believed, before the conclusion of his speech, he could prove Mr. Dean to be an alien. Statements at entire variance with the truth had been put forward in clap-trap speeches. An infringement of constitutional right had taken place. On the ground that Mr. Dean was an alien he petitioned against him, and also on another ground. At a former election questions were put to Mr. Dean by persons as to his alienage, who now were supporting Mr. Dean. (Great uproar.) He did not want to disparage Mr. Dean. (Groans and uproar.) He had been charged with being the head of this, but he repudiated the assertion; it emanated from another quarter altogether. [The questions asked at the 1864 election were then read, amidst great uproar and groans.] They did not like to hear that paper read, because it substantiated his (Mr. Smith's) case. (Uproar.) If they had any manhood they would hear him. (Groans and hisses.) Mr. Dean knows it to be true. [A voice: "No, it's not."] Mr. Smith, at the top of his voice: Yes, it is. He obtained his certificate of naturalisation at South Australia by forged documents. (Groans.) He was proved there to be an alien. It was possible that he might not visit any other portion of the electorate, but return home in the next steamer. (Cheers.) As sure as they put Mr. Dean in he would turn him out. (Groans and a few cheers, and cries of "We'll put him in again twenty times.") He would solemnly affirm that all Mr. Dean had said about his memorial and certificate of naturalisation was wholly untrue. Such a memorial could not exist. (Groans and hisses.)

Mr. Dean: I produce my memorial endorsed by the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Smith: The Governor could not alter the law. [Sir James Martin's opinion was then read.] I know for a fact that Mr. Dean applied to Sir William Manning for an opinion, and one was given adverse to Mr. Dean. [Mr. Dean: It is not so.] He was told so by Sir James Martin, and was at liberty to make use of it. Mr. Innes also endorsed Sir James Martin's opinion. Mr. Dalley gave the same opinion. If you elect Mr. Dean—(Great uproar.) As you will not hear me (cheers) I shall prepare an address, and circulate it throughout the electorate. You will throw your votes away if you vote for Mr. Dean (uproar), for I will put him out fifty times if you elect him. (Cries of "Let's hear something about yourself.") When I entered the proceedings I did against Mr. Dean, he swore differently from what he swore in South Australia. (An Elector: "Who says so?") I say so. It was necessary then to test Mr. Dean's credibility. (Uproar and groans.) Mr. Smith again screaming: If you elect a man whose whole life has been that of a lie (groans and few cheers) I shall immediately petition against his return, and be pronounced the sitting member. (Groans and cries of "Give us your political views.") He had already done so. As he saw the meeting was hostile to him, and as the meetings might be the same elsewhere, he would return to Sydney. Before sitting down he would protest against Mr. Dean being elected, and claim the right from the Returning-officer to be declared the sitting member. (Groans and hisses.)

A show of hands was then called for, and declared to be 60 for Mr. Dean; for Mr. Smith 16. Fully 100, however, were held up for Mr. Dean. Mr. Smith demanded a poll, and claimed to be elected.

The Returning-officer stated that an election would take place on the 4th July.

Some discussion arose about Mr. Smith saying he did not demand a poll, when

Mr. Dean proposed three cheers for the Queen and a vote of thanks to Mr. Palmer.

Three cheers were then given for Mr. Palmer, and Mr. Dean, and three groans for Mr. Smith.

DEATH OF THE AUTHOR OF "BEAUTIFUL SNOW."

A FEW years ago there appeared in an American paper, published in one of the Western States, an exquisite poem entitled "Beautiful Snow." The beauty of the composition secured its republication in numerous journals, and at length it found its way to England, accompanied by the tale that the original had been discovered upon the person of a young woman who was frozen to death in the streets of St. Louis. For a long time the writer preserved his *incognito*, while numerous claimants sought to establish their right to its authorship and the honours appertaining thereto. Some who knew the true history of the poem knew also the cause of its author's reticence in giving his name to the world. Some months since the secret was revealed, and Major Sigourney, nephew of the celebrated poetess of that name, became known as the writer. The April number of *Harper's Magazine* contains a companion poem, entitled "Beautiful Child," which is marked by all the elegance of diction and deep religious feeling characteristic of its predecessor. Who could have thought that in a few weeks its gifted author would fill a suicide's grave; yet such is the case. We learn from an American contemporary that, on the night of April 22nd, Major W. A. H. Sigourney was found dead in the outskirts of New York, under circumstances leading to the belief that he had shot himself. He had in early life married a Miss Filmore, a lady of great personal attractions, and with her made a voyage to Europe. During their absence rumours unfavourable to her character reached the Sigourney family. The reports seem to have been well founded, for, shortly after her return to New York, she showed that the curse of the 19th century—the demon drink—had added another name to the list of his victims. She abandoned her husband, became an outcast, and was next heard of as an inmate of the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. Her husband's love was still sufficiently strong to induce him to make another effort to save her, and through his influence she was released, only again to desert her home. In the winter of 1853 the papers spoke of a young and beautiful woman having been found dead under the snow, in a disreputable street in New York. Something seemed to tell Sigourney that the body was that of his wife. Upon making inquiries he found his surmises were but too true, and, after claiming the remains, he had them interred in that picturesque "silent city" which overlooks the busy harbour of New York. The story of that erring wife was told in the touching language of "Beautiful Snow." What wonder that he shunned the publicity that its authorship would have conferred. The late Henry J. Raymond, then editor of the *New York Times*, was for years the friend of Major Sigourney, and obtained for him employment as a journalist, which failing health compelled him to abandon. The circumstances connected with his death remain a mystery. Not even his child, for whom he always displayed the tenderest affection, can throw any light upon it. The latest effort of his *genius is displayed* in the poem already referred to.

BEAUTIFUL CHILD.

Beautiful child by thy mother's knee,
In the mystic future what wilt thou be?
A demon of sin, or an angel sublime—
A poison Upas, or innocent thyme—
A spirit of evil flashing *down*
With the lurid light of a fiery crown—
Or gliding *up* with a shining track,
Like the morning star that ne'er looks back.
Daintiest dreamer that ever smiled,
Which wilt thou be, my beautiful child?

Beautiful child in my garden bowers,
Friend of the butterflies, birds, and flowers,
Pure as the sparkling crystalline stream,
Jewels of truth in thy fairy eyes beam,
Was there ever a whiter soul than thine
Worshipped by love in a mortal shrine?
My heart thou hast gladdened for two sweet years
With rainbows of hope through mists of tears—
Mists beyond which thy sunny smile,
With its halo of glory beams all the while.

Beautiful child, to thy look is given
A gleam sereno—not of earth, but of heaven;
With thy tell-tale eyes and prattling tongue,
Would thou could'st ever thus be young.
Like the liquid strain of the mocking bird,
From stair to hall thy voice is heard;
How oft in the garden nooks thou'rt found,
With flowers thy curly head around,
And kneeling beside me with figure so quaint,
Oh! who would not dote on my infant saint!

Beautiful child, what thy fate shall be,
Perchance, is wisely hidden from me;
A fallen star thou may'st leave my side,
And of sorrow and shame become the bride—
Shivering, quivering, through the cold street,
With a curse behind and before thy feet,
Ashamed to live, and afraid to die;
No home, no friend, and a pitiless sky.
Merciful Father—my brain grows wild—
Oh keep from evil my beautiful child.

Beautiful child, mayst thou soar above,
A warbling cherub of joy and love;
A drop on eternity's mighty sea,
A blossom on life's immortal tree—
Floating, flowering evermore,
In the blessed light of the golden shore.
And as I gaze on thy stainless bloom
And thy radiant face, they dispel my gloom;
I feel He will keep thee undefiled,
And His love protect my beautiful child.

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MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The Municipalities Act of 1867 is one of the most important in the Statute Book of the colony, as, under its provisions, the institution of local self-government which will ultimately relieve the central Government from a vast amount of labour and expense, must be worked out. Although it contains many admirable provisions, yet, in many ways, it is cumbersome and difficult to work, except by those who have previously received some kind of special training, and in two particulars it stands decidedly in need of amendment.

I will, with your permission, point out the two defects which have been found in its working. The first consists in the 18th clause, by which the Governor may, upon a petition of two-thirds of the electors of any portion of a municipality, cause such portion to be separated from such municipality, and erected into a distinct corporation. Now, it is well known how easily signatures can be obtained for almost any purpose, particularly by those who suit their tale to the prejudices of their hearers, and are not very particular as to its truth; and in most localities the number of property owners is small compared with the number of those who are simply weekly tenants, and whose interest in a neighbourhood ends with their week's rent, and whose rates are paid by their landlord, or, if paid by themselves, are deducted afterwards from their rent. It can, therefore, be seen how easily any unscrupulous person, having some ground of quarrel with any Council, can get up a movement of this kind to embarrass them; and its action upon municipal institutions is twofold. First, by destroying the condition of permanence which should be inseparable from municipal incorporation, it deters Councils from undertaking works of magnitude for the benefit of future years, as well as for the present—such as for water supply, and other purposes of equal importance, by preventing them from borrowing money, except upon unfavourable terms, for the operation of such a clause must destroy their credit; and secondly, by causing eventually the creation of numerous petty municipalities without funds to carry on any but the most important works, with boundaries so confined as to cause local jealousies to spring up in every street, and with affairs so petty that no person of character will have anything to do with their management. The recent proceedings of which a Waterloo Alderman has complained through your columns may be traced to this source. Can it be for a moment supposed that if Redfern, Alexandria, and Waterloo, were one borough, a man who could not read would be elected mayor? The conservative influence of the cumulative voting clause would then have prevented the possibility of such an occurrence; but if St. Giles's is a borough, only men of St. Giles's can be its aldermen.

The powers conferred upon municipal councils by the present Act are very large. These councils are not merely road trusts, but incorporations entrusted with important administrative powers. The whole of that vast category of human affairs contained in the words, "the general good rule and government of the municipality," are entrusted to their keeping. It is, therefore, important, and in fact essential, to their successful working that in every case the whole of every district, bound together by common interests should be incorporated in one borough, and that its administration should be entrusted to men of character and education. The creation of petty municipalities defeats the intention of the Act in every way. If it is necessary that small local interests should be specially studied, let it be by means of wards, with a provision for distinct ward accounts, and the compulsory spending of the revenue of each ward specially within its boundaries.

It is true that the clause of the present Act in question gives a discretionary power to the Government in the granting of division as aforesaid, but in these democratic times it is deemed compulsory to comply with these requests, if petitioned for by the requisite majority, however obtained, or of whomsoever composed. It was, undoubtedly, the intention of the Legislature that a discretion should be exercised by the Government, or the clause would have been otherwise worded. Seeing the injury already done by a too easy compliance with such requests, as well as the trouble and expense they always put the Government departments to, it is to be hoped that a little more care will be exercised for the future by whatever Ministry may be in power.

The other defect in the present Act to which I would draw attention is the absence of a provision declaring what should be sufficient proof in actions for the recovery of rates that such rates are due. As the law now stands it has been held that the Council must satisfy every requirement of the defendant's solicitor, from the election of the Mayor, proving their case step by step; the absence of proof of a single requirement would cause them to lose their case. Therefore, to recover rates amounting to 5s., it is sometimes necessary to bring a cab load of books to the Court. The other day, while an important case, involving important interests, took but twenty minutes to decide, an action for the recovery of £3 10s. for rates took two hours and a-half in the hearing alone, and judgment was not given until some days afterwards. A short clause declaring what should be deemed sufficient evidence to entitle Councils to recover, would be a boon to every municipality in the colony.

SUBURBAN.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In reading the *Herald* of to-day, I find a letter signed "Music," which complains of my not having a solo allotted to me in the programme announced for the Musical Festival.

In reply, allow me to say that the duets named are of my own selection, and chosen in preference to any solo, though particularly requested by Mr. Lyster (my manager) to sing one.

Yours respectfully,
LUCY CHAMBERS.
Sydney, 22nd June.

SUBURBAN TRAINS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The Hon. J. Sutherland said, yesterday, that the 10 p.m. train yielded £5 3s. 8d. in one month. This somewhat surprised the deputation waiting upon him, for it was well known that the train is a most useful one, and generally quite full. It does not appear, however, to have been mentioned, that many of the passengers have previously taken *return* tickets at one of the suburban stations, which ticket would, of course, not be purchased if the train were discontinued.

As the present time-table is being discussed, allow me also to call attention to the fact that suburban residents can make no use of the Saturday afternoon excursion train. It leaves Sydney at 1.30 p.m., and does not stop till it reaches Parramatta Junction, returning to Sydney at 9.10 p.m. For Burwood residents to use this train, they must leave here by the 11 30 a.m. train and wait in Sydney one hour and a half, and on returning must wait for the 10 p.m. train. Surely this excursion train might stop at Homebush as do other country trains; and one of the short trains carry the suburban passengers to and from their several stations.

Yours, obediently,
G. G. HOWDEN.
Burwood, June 22.

THE UNIVERSITY CONCERT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Your correspondent "M. A." is indignant that the proceeds of the concert to be held in the hall of the University on Saturday next are to be applied towards furnishing the hall.

I think that many of the older graduates of the University are disposed to take a somewhat similar view; at all events there are not a few who doubt the propriety of an appeal to public charity in this form, until it shall be shown that the State endowment of £5000 per annum, which the University enjoys under an Act of Parliament, is altogether insufficient for its maintenance. And as the administration of this fund is entirely in the hands of the Senate of the University, that body has the power of defraying out of the endowment any expenditure incurred in providing furniture for the hall. If that endowment is insufficient for the purpose, and the purpose be unobjectionable, the Government should be requested to place an adequate sum on the Estimates; and who can doubt that they would consent to do so, or that the Legislature would refuse to vote any reasonable sum.

Assuming that the announcement in the newspapers as to the object of this concert is "by authority," I, for one, cannot and will not believe, until convinced by competent proof, that the *Senate* of the University has assented to this novel mode of getting ways and means. If it be so, and I am wrong, then must the University of Sydney henceforth come under the class of public institutions supported partly by Government, partly by private contributions, and so, possibly will have to get itself periodically inspected and reported upon by the Inspector of Public Charities. And at every commemoration, amongst the names of "Founders and benefactors," there will, or ought to be, rehearsed the names of the munificent artistes of Messrs. Lyster and Smith's Opera Troupe, to whose bounty the very audience will be indebted for the chairs they sit on.

Nevertheless, I think there are many who would be glad to see that noble room decorated with all the appointments of an English college hall, not unsuitable to our climate, or inconsistent with the constitution of our University; and some there are who would even joyfully "lend a hand," if required, towards establishing an organ fund—for if there is one thing rather than another which would glorify our hall, it is a grand-toned and properly constructed organ.

I fear, however, that this will be considered to be an idea whose habitation is for the present *in nubibus*. Less visionary I hope, and more likely to commend itself to the favourable notice of the "proper authorities," is the suggestion with which I will close these remarks, and that is, that the proceeds of the concert be handed over to the treasurer of the *Cook Statue Fund*. The idea of holding musical festivals in the hall of the University is excellent, but as a mode of "raising the wind" altogether execrable.

Your obedient servant,
ANOTHER M.A.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In the year 1866, I attempted to lay before our horsemen, through your columns, the great advantages offered by the new and improved method of shoeing horses. What is now generally known as the French system, was then in its embryo state, and but little heed was taken of the matter. Since then, however, "Charlier" has pushed on the invention, not only among commercial men but even into the stables of Royalty, so that the change effected amounts to, and is spoken of, as a "revolution" in horseshoeing. Not only has this been accomplished in France, but a new era on the same subject has just dawned on Britain; the matter is pretty generally discussed at most of the veterinary associations, as may be seen by glancing at the veterinary publications.

In the March number, the President of the North of England Veterinary Medical Association said:—"Horse-shoeing has been brought very prominently before the public during the past year, and valuable prizes are offered by the 'Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals' for the best essay on the subject of horse-shoeing." After deprecating all the patent shoes now in use, he says:—"There is one shoe, the Charlier, which is said to be a real improvement, and has answered admirably wherever it has been properly applied."

The same journal also reports a meeting held in Lancashire, where Mr. A. Lawson read a paper on the various methods of shoeing. He spoke very highly of the Charlier method, having tried it on his own horses, and found it to answer well. The Goodenough method was commented on, but did not meet with many supporters.

In addition to these extracts, the April number of the *Veterinarian* contains an article from the pen of Mr. M. C. Clayton, of Paris, on the periplantar shoe in chronic laminitis.

"Laminitis," he says, generally ends in a chronic state, the anterior part of the sole becomes convex, and consequently protrudes, more or less, over the inferior border of the crust. It little matters for the subject we are examining, whether the fall of the bone behind downwards is due to the conical-shaped mass of horny matter comprised between the inferior face of the crust and the anterior face of the foot bone, or to the traction on the part of the flexor tendons. In some cases the convexity is so prominent that the weight is entirely supported by the posterior region of the frog during the first period of the tread, and then by the prominent anterior part of the sole, the inferior border of the crust very seldom reaching the ground. When such a pathological state exists, what treatment should be selected? The only efficacious means consists in the application of a shoe adapted by its form to protect the sole from injury."

But what shoe should be chosen? In settling this question Mr. M. C. Clayton, says it is an essential point that the shoe should protect the sole. A broad-surfaced shoe will do this; the advantage of which, however, is destroyed by its great weight. Besides, it is impossible to forge a shoe of this kind agreeable to the abnormal movements of the fore feet; and when we have to do with an unskilful blacksmith this is impossible.

In the Charlier are united the qualities sought for, and I do not hesitate to state that all experiments will prove successful. In England it has made great progress.

We have met with many horses unable to do their work wearing ordinary shoes, but which immediately walked with greater ease with the Charlier shoe.

These extracts, coming from men looked upon as authorities in the scientific world, help to show the position of affairs in England, and it would appear that the old system of shoeing is doomed.

A. B.

AN IMPORTANT TRUTH VENTILATED AT ALBURY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—A friend has sent me an account of a very interesting religious meeting held in the above-named border town. I was particularly struck with the speech of Mr. S. F. Blackmore, one of the Albury solicitors. The subject upon which that gentleman dwells, is a *most momentous problem*. The Churches, individually, appear quite unable to solve it.

Combined, and by greatly extending the borders of our Bush Missionary Society, the want, for one way, might be largely met. Viewing the matter in a perfectly unsectarian manner, and having regard only to the general wants of the colony and colonies, I think you will agree with me, to use a very hackneyed phrase, that "something ought to be done."

Your obedient servant,
ONE WHO BELIEVES WHAT HE WRITES.
Sydney, June 22.

"I should like this evening to bring before you one important matter, not that it can be taken up to any great extent by the Wesleyan Church, but as there are Christian friends from all Churches present, some one or other can think it over, and perhaps may be able to devise some practicable scheme for turning their thoughts into action. The matter I refer to is the supply of religious ordinances to the bush population of this large and extensive district. I am not a great traveller, but from my long residence here, I believe that in this district there ought to be some three or four additional ministers. We cannot but hail with delight the settlement of a German pastor to minister to his fellow-countrymen who have recently made the vicinity of Albury their home, and we can see no reason why some minister should not be shortly stationed at Tumberumba, where, joined by the several stations in its neighbourhood, a Christian congregation could easily be formed. Looking at the wealth of the district, there ought to be no difficulty in supplying the pecuniary means for so good and important an object. *To suppose that a minister, making a circuit twice or three times a year, preaching at a few of the head stations, can do more than the smallest amount of good, is to suppose an impossibility or a miracle.* We look with great concern on our bush population, upon the young men and women passing into maturity without religious principles, and upon the children growing up without that early scriptural instruction and training which alone can fit them for the great battle of life. There is intemperance, Sabbath-breaking—in fact, except in very occasional instances, *a total disregard for religion*; and we cannot be surprised at this, for until the missionary efforts of the Churches are increased, and Christian men, imbued with the spirit of their Master, are sent into the solitude of the huts of the shepherd and stockman, these evil things must continue. But if the Churches will send their missionaries into these scattered districts, they will soon find that the squatter and the settler and the numerous occupants of the various stations and selections will with no niggard hand replenish the treasury of the Church which is bold enough and generous enough to commence so Christian an enterprise and duty. *Such a work waits to be commenced by the missionary spirit of the Church*, but when begun, it will be taken up by those for whose especial benefit the work is needed. I commend these crude thoughts to some of you who are interested in the extension of the Master's kingdom, and anxious for the salvation of the souls of your fellow men."

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In my letter on horses for India, an error has crept in, which I wish to have corrected. Instead of "fore shoulders and action," it should have been—fair shoulders and action.

Yours, &c.,
GEORGE KISS.
Sydney, June 22.

"Berkeley, September, 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.—ADV.

THE MAGAZINES FOR APRIL.

(From the Examiner and London Review.)

THE *Fortnightly Review* opens with an article by Henry Dix Hutton on the irrepressible land question. The author ably and clearly shows the difference in the systems of land tenure, the social and legal relations of landlord and tenant, obtaining in this country and in Ireland. The existing agrarian discontent in Ireland, he considers, arises from a land law which shields and encourages the practice of harsh landlords. The remedy is to be found primarily in a measure of legal reform, "calculated not simply to redress wrong, but to prevent injustice, and to erect into a moral standard recognised principles of custom and equity;" but he admits that to do this effectually with the minimum of interference is a matter of no little difficulty. Fixity of tenure he seems to regard as desirable in the form of an abstract and pervading theory, but inadmissible as a concrete fact in the solution of the land difficulty. He takes some exceptions to the measure now under discussion in Parliament; but his opinion is, on the whole, favourable to it, and he very sensibly remarks:—"Though trusting and believing that the measure introduced by Mr. Gladstone will, when amended, produce most beneficial effects, I cannot ignore the possibility that it *may* not prove a complete and final settlement. Much must depend on one point; will the landlords of Ireland accept the measure in its spirit, or only in its letter? If, reading it literally, they act as if evictions were now legalised on condition of paying a penalty and compensation, then a state of things would surely arise worse even than before, and such as no mere coercion could grapple with. What Irish tenants want is undisturbed possession at a fair rent, and on fair conditions, with security for honest industry. To meet that want *practically* is the real scope of the bill. I earnestly hope that it will be so interpreted by the mass of Irish landowners. To accept the actual situation in good faith may cost them severe effort and considerable sacrifice. But the sacrifice is more apparent than real, and the effort is indispensable for their own good and the peace of the country. Let us hope, then, that conformity by the landowners to the spirit of the measure will be, where not willingly accorded, enforced by a liberal interpretation of the Courts, and upheld by virtue of a moral standard, now first sanctioned by the law, and fostered by the growing power of public opinion in Great Britain and in Ireland." The "Fortnightly" has also a very able *résumé* of the same subject, from the pen of Mr. O'Connor Morris. We cordially echo his concluding words, that the bill, when enacted, may "infuse harmony and goodwill into the social relation it transforms and animates with the spirit of justice." "The Practical Laws of Decorative Art," by F. T. Palgrave, is a very masterly paper, read by the author before the Cambridge School of Design, last December. We do not quite agree with him in his advocacy of classic severity, but his strictures on the vulgarisms of modern decoration, and notably his remarks on decorative architecture, are well and truly pointed. A biographical notice of Vauvenargues, the compatriot, friend and cotemporary of Voltaire, by the editor, will interest some readers; and a good deal of information on Eastern politics is to be learned from "Michael Obrenovitch, Prince of Servia," by Humphry Sandwith. The concluding chapters of "The Woman of Business," by Marmion Savage, furnish a very readable quota of fiction. The verses in this number are not engaging.

Temple Bar commences two new tales—"The Landlord of the Sun," by William Gilbert, and "The Bird of Passage," by W. R. S. Ralston. The first opens somewhat heavily with a prosaic account of the domestic squabbles of a married couple; the last, lively and picturesque, with just a dash of sensational mystery to make it thoroughly interesting. The best bit of fiction in the number, however, is the conclusion of "A Race for a Wife," which, notwithstanding some obvious exaggerations, is a well-written story. "A First Love" is one of those rhapsodical pictures of the mind only to be evolved from the inner consciousness exhilarated by much Rhine wine or Lager-bier. For serious reading we have an excellent biographical sketch of Alexander Hertzen, the Russian patriot and exile, who died at the beginning of the year in Paris. M. Hertzen, it will be remembered, was the founder of two journals printed in this country in the Russian vernacular, the *Polar Star*, and the *Kolokol*, or *Bell*, which being smuggled over the Russian frontier, and widely, but secretly, disseminated under the very eyes of the police, had no little influence in the formation of that Liberal party and opinion in Russia which came into existence on the death of the Emperor Nicholas. In his concluding words Mr. Ralston thus ably sums up the life and labours of the illustrious exile:—"The seed which he sowed broadcast over Russia has already borne good fruit, and it will yet bear a far more abundant harvest. For the personal liberty enjoyed by the millions who a few years ago were slaves—for the courts which now dispense justice where injustice was once the rule—for the many improvements which have taken place in the relations between the governing classes and the governed—the country is in no small measure indebted to the exile whose fiery words did so much to prepare the minds of men for the changes which were to come. The debt will some day be acknowledged; and when the time comes for Russia to erect a national monument in honour of those of her sons who have done her most service, it will be strange, indeed, if its constructors do not assign a prominent place to the statue of Alexander Hertzen."

In *Saint Paul's*, Mrs. Oliphant's "Three Brothers," and Mr. Anthony Trollope's new tale, "Ralph the Heir," divide the honours of fiction. "Soldiers' Wives," by a Private Dragoon, is a chaper worth everybody's reading, and few will peruse it without a blush of indignation at the recital of the hardships and indignities encountered by those women who link their lives to those of the defenders of their country. We have heard a great deal about the unpopularity of the service, and lately a more unpleasant topic connected with the army has been bandied about. What morality can be expected to thrive in the ranks when a wretched administrative system offers the soldier as the alternative of profligacy the abandonment of all privacy and decency in matrimonial life? Look to this, ye military reformers! "Our Rural Labourers" is a very discursive paper in examination of the report of the Royal Commission appointed in 1867, to inquire into the feasibility of extending the operation of the Factory Acts to the agricultural classes. The facts brought to light by the investigations of Mr. Tremenhere and Mr. Carlton Tufnell as to the lodging and living of this division of the wage class are not very encouraging. Some sort of a "Torrens's Act" is in demand in the agricultural districts. According to the writer, however, all the mischief lies at the door of the system of land tenure, which from the arbitrary restrictions and hindrances imposed by settlements and encumbrances, will not allow the landowner with limited means to make the necessary improvements without loss to himself. But the subject is intricate, and one Land Question is quite enough at a time, so we very willingly drop the matter. The illustrations in this number are good, and a vigorous sonnet in praise of the good old Saxon tongue just relieves the continuity of prose.

London Society presents a most readable number. The illustrations are, with one exception, good, and the contents well diversified.

Britannia has two weak points this month, in the Earl of Desart's new tale, "Good Society," and a bilious criticism on the journalism of the day, in which there is much that is true, but much more that is untrue and spleenish. We decline to accept the Peer's exposition of the manners and customs of "good society." According to this illustration, slang and vulgarity are their chief characteristics. A young nobleman, left alone with the object of his affections, finds relief from his embarrassment in the observation that it is "beastly hot," and the heroine "makes eyes" at him, like a member of the demi-monde. The Earl of Desart sketches his characters boldly and vigorously, but lays on his colours coarsely, so that the picture is striking but displeasing. "L. S. D.," by F. A. Marshall, is a well-told story, slightly sensational in its tone; and "Through the Fire," the joint production of the editor and Sidney Daryl, is thoroughly good. The verses and illustrations in this number are also meritorious.

The *Cornhill* continues with very interesting chapters of its two serial tales. An amusing and well-written paper on "The Uses of Fools," signed "A Cynic," is a noticeable feature. The author concludes that this much-abused class act by the dead weight of their stupidity as a ballast to society, preventing the brilliant geniuses from hurrying it too hastily into innovating schemes. There is something in this deduction, and a good deal of truth in the concluding remark that, "were we half as certain of preserving our coal as our stupidity, we need have no anxiety about the payment of the National Debt." "At Rome," by H. C. Merivale is a splendid poem, right Byronic in its style and powers of description.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* contains three more chapters of "Will he Escape," than which a story more true to life and better told has rarely been published. The "Christian Vagabond," by Blanchard Jerrold, is worthy of the able pen it proceeds from, and we are only sorry to see it in company with the inflated absurdities of "By Order of the King,"—a production quite unworthy the genius of Victor Hugo.

The *Art Journal* is always good, albeit we are not so well pleased with the selection of engravings in this month's number. The frontispiece, "A Daughter of the East," has a certain coarseness of style about it—the left hand and wrist of the meditating *houri* is dumpy and inelegant; more attention, however, seems to have been bestowed on the superabundant drapery of the figure. "La Sonnambula," engraved by T. W. Hunt from a statue by Giovanni Fontana, is one of those delicate bits of mezzotint which this journal excels in producing, and is simply unexceptionable. We have also a line engraving of Titian's well known "St. Peter Martyr," in which the foliage and the two little angels are the best work, though the picture lacks light as a whole, and the figures are somewhat coarsely represented.

The Photographic Art Journal (Sampson Low) is a new serial which, as its name implies, will be devoted to the record and illustration of progress in the art of photography. The rapid advance which has been made in photography of late years is, perhaps, but imperfectly known save to a few experts and enthusiastic amateurs, especially in that branch of it called photographic engraving and printing, which means the literal printing with ink in a press from a sun picture. Information on this subject, with illustrations, the "Photographic Art Journal" undertakes to supply; and if it be conducted with the same ability and taste shown in the first two numbers, we predict for it a great success. It is very convenient in size, contains reading sufficiently technical to interest the professional photographer, while it is not too abstruse for the uninitiated; the typography is also excellent, and the illustrations alone sufficient to ensure it favour. The "Return of the Flock," in No. 1, and the "Stirrup Cup," in No. 2, are wonderfully perfect specimens of photographic printing.

The *Quarterly Journal of Science* keeps up its reputation for ably-written articles. Two of the best papers in the present number are one on "Insanity," by Dr. P. M. Duncan, and another on "The Metallurgic Industry of Cleveland." The former is copiously interspersed with statistics, showing the large increase in the number of the insane of late years, as well as some curious facts relative to the mode of treatment of this class. The writer deduces from all his researches that palatial asylums are a mistake, and the only effectual treatment of the demented is to be found in some such systems as that organised at Gheel, in Belgium.

The *Popular Science Review* has a very able paper by Mr. S. J. Mackie on "The Turret-Ships Monarch and Captain," two representatives of this class of war vessel in our composite navy differing from each other in very many important particulars. Mr. Mackie, who is a competent writer on such subjects, very impartially describes the details of both types of vessel, from which we infer that the Monarch, which it may be remembered was the bearer of Mr. Peabody's remains to America, and which elicited the highest approval and admiration from American naval officers, is by far the more effective and powerful vessel. Papers on Geology, Botany, and Astronomy by able contributors, complete the varied contents of this useful and entertaining journal.

The *Student* also supplies its readers with instructive dissertations on various scientific subjects, "The Courtship of Birds" being one of the most curious, and "Poisons," by F. S. Barff, one of the most useful.

The *Churchman's Shilling Magazine* has two very readable pieces of fiction. Of course there is not the faintest shadow of naughtiness in them, and they are none the less commendable on that score. "Coventry, Past and Present," is a retrospective and amusing story, presumably by the editor, who holds preferment in that town; and "The Seven Angels," a religious allegory by the Rev. N. Shute, is above the average of such compositions.

The *Victoria Magazine* continues its chapters of fiction of average merit, with notes and notices of those particular social views of which it is the recognised organ. The *Leisure Hour* has three pages of very useful, practical information for intending emigrants to Upper Canada, which the writer, an old colonist, describes as a country not without some hardships, but offering "ease and abundance at the expense of a few years' labour." A new journal, the *Family Friend* (S. W. Partridge), makes its appearance, contents well selected, a little too goody, but not mentally nauseous. The woodcuts are superior, but it is objectionable in size, and altogether not quite so complete a serial as its predecessor of the same name in circulation some years since. We have also before us the *Sunday Magazine*, *Good Words*, *Good Words for the Young*, and *Aunt Judy's Magazine*, each and all of which are meritorious in their particular line. The Religious Tract Society send us various specimens of the "tract" genus of literature, of which some have commendably less than usual of the commonplace truisms and flaccid sentimentality of those pamphlets.

MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

BOTH by the lawyers and the public at large it has gradually come to be accepted as a kind of principle that the testimony which least deserves credit and confidence is that of what are technically termed skilled witnesses. As the leading authority on our law of evidence observes:—"It is often quite surprising to see with what facility and to what an extent their views can be made to correspond with the wishes or interests of the parties who call them. They may not wilfully misrepresent what they think; but their judgments become so warped by regarding the subject from one point of view that even when conscientiously disposed they are incapable of expressing a candid opinion. To adopt the language of Lord Campbell, 'they come with such a bias on their minds to support the cause in which they are embarked that hardly any weight should be given to their testimony.'"

With the exception of medical men, skilled witnesses are comparatively rarely admitted to examination in our courts. Before Parliamentary Committees on railway bills, and in patent cases, whether in equity or at common law, it is indeed usually requisite to call them; and certainly on these occasions the evidence ordinarily given by engineers, chemists, and mechanics alike appears fully to support the remarks we have quoted. But railway bills and patent cases supply a very small proportion of the sum total of our annual litigation. On the other hand, it may be asserted, with little exaggeration, that, rightly or wrongly, the assistance of physicians and surgeons has become almost as necessary to the administration of justice among us as that of barristers, and attorneys. Scarcely a case of more than common gravity and importance is heard by our civil or criminal tribunals of which the decision does not, more or less, depend on the nature of the medical evidence adduced in connection with it. In actions for compensation for personal injury, or for damages for the injury or death of relatives, in suits for the abatement of nuisances, in petitions for nullity of marriage or declaration of legitimacy, in prosecutions for murder, manslaughter, rape, abortion, concealment of birth, wounding, attempting to poison, &c., it is generally impossible to dispense with the testimony of medical men. Above all, in cases of every description the issue of the sanity or insanity of some one concerned may be raised, and it is upon their evidence, and their evidence alone, that it can be determined.

It cannot be doubted that it is in giving evidence on this particular issue before commissions in lunacy, in the Probate and Divorce Court, and still oftener at criminal trials, that medical men have managed to bring discredit upon themselves as witnesses, and to furnish good ground for the distrust with which they are regarded in that character. In the first place they are paid witnesses, and speak to matters of opinion rather than to matters of fact. They are produced by either party with the express purpose that they may contradict one another, and are selected as witnesses solely because their opinions are known or found to conflict with those of the medical men called by the opposite side. Moreover, in subtle cases like those of insanity, there is a most unfortunate but very natural anxiety to discover the disease: an expert is a man who can detect what other people cannot; and we fancy we observe among "mad doctors" an inclination to find madness wherever they direct their eyes. All things considered, therefore, it is only natural that what they say should be treated with great caution. In the second place, our legal definition of "unsoundness of mind"—itself a vague and unsatisfactory term—was framed at a period when little or nothing was known on the subject of mental, or, more properly speaking, brain disease. On this point our law in the reign of Victoria is precisely the same as it was in the reign of Elizabeth or the reign of Edward I. It contemplates madness in the light of a mysterious, and in a measure as a supernatural, affliction, and recognises only the two most pronounced of its numerous forms—acute *mania*, and partial or total *amentia*. In criminal cases it has been over and over again decided that the plea of insanity cannot be sustained as the ground of an acquittal unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the jury that at the time the accused committed the offence imputed to him he was unable to understand that it was a guilty act. When a criminal becomes insane after the commission of an offence either before or subsequently to his trial a different course is taken. But otherwise, as we find it stated in Taylor's "Medical Jurisprudence," it must be proved "that at the time he committed the act he was not conscious of right and wrong." Now, at the seventeenth annual meeting of the Association of Medical Officers of Asylums and Hospitals for the Insane, it was unanimously resolved by the fifty-four members of the association present "that so much of the legal test of the mental condition of an alleged criminal lunatic which renders him a responsible agent because he knows the difference between right and wrong exists frequently among those who are undoubtedly insane, and is often associated with dangerous and uncontrollable delusions." The minutes of the Royal Commission on Capital Punishment, which reported in 1866, contain, together with this resolution, a mass of evidence to the same effect. The Commissioners, however, did not think that the question came within the strict limits of their instructions, and they they therefore refrained from expressing an opinion upon it. But it was clearly proved before them that there is at present a direct antagonism between our best legal and our best medical authorities as to what insanity is, and what degree of it ought to relieve an accused person from the penal consequences of conduct which in a sane man would be criminal. It is not strange under these circumstances that the evidence of "mad doctors" should in nine cases out of ten seem to judges and juries visionary and absurd. It would appear, therefore, that as long as medical men are called as witnesses by the parties to causes themselves, and are remunerated by them for giving evidence, their sincerity, or, at all events, their impartiality, will be suspected. Moreover, as long as the law and what is called psychological medicine are opposed, as they now are, as to the nature of insanity and the phenomena which accompany it, medical evidence will either have too much or too little influence on the course of justice precisely in those cases in which it is most desirable that it should have neither more nor less than its legitimate weight.

It is to be remembered that psychological medicine is a science of very late date. After the manner of all young sciences, it abounds with unverified theories and baseless hypotheses. But it is also in possession of a considerable range of well-authenticated facts, from which an increasing number of sound principles are in constant process of elaboration. This is shown in the beneficent improvement which has taken place in the treatment of diseases of the mind or brain of late years. At the same time it must be allowed that both the one and the other have been alloyed by a vast admixture of nonsense, of quackery, and of something which to ordinary men looks like madness itself.

It is the peculiarity of insanity that its presence is indicated by two distinct but allied series of symptoms, and it is only when they are developed in combination that the existence of the disease can be with certainty affirmed. It is well known that mental alienation is invariably attended by certain physical signs which no medical man of experience can mistake or fail to detect. While extravagance of conduct, amounting even to apparent motiveless crime, would not warrant the inference that a person is insane, that he emitted a particular odour or excreted particular chemical compounds in abnormal quantities would not justify us in concluding that he was criminally irresponsible or civilly incompetent. But if both series of symptoms were discovered together there could be little hesitation about the matter. The problem to be solved, therefore, in cases of alleged insanity is partly one of science and partly one with which ordinary intelligence, without any scientific training, is quite capable of dealing. In its physical or scientific aspect it is a question for medical men, and in its moral or common-sense aspect it is a question for the Court.

But even if medical evidence were to be thus restricted to its proper province, it would as evidence remain almost as open as ever to the charges we have noticed. As at present, medical witnesses would continue to be looked upon as partisans. Under the stimulus or anæsthetic action of a fee, their sense of smell would be supposed (with more or less injustice) to have become either too acute or too obtuse, and their chemical analyses would be derided as minute or rejected as careless. To avoid this difficulty the Bavarian Code, compiled by one of the most eminent jurists of modern times. Anselm von Feuerbach, which has been made the basis of criminal legislation in nearly all the German States, provides that in every case involving questions of medical science, the court shall be empowered to associate with itself a certain number of medical assessors to participate in the deliberations of the judges on those points with which they are professionally conversant. It is worth while to consider if there are any insuperable objections to the adoption of a system something like this among ourselves. It should be thought undesirable to supersede trial by jury in our Criminal Courts of First Instance, there is at least no such obstacle to prevent our strengthening our Criminal Courts of Appeal, when we get them, by the addition of certain members with advisatory, if not with executive powers, who would be specially informed, and capable of expressing a really scientific opinion on the matters likely to come before them. In a tribunal such as Sir George Jenkinson's bill proposes to erect, or the one suggested by Lord Penzance in moving for returns of capital convictions and commutations of sentences lately, the services of medical assessors would be invaluable. Of course it would be only in cases in which the appeal was based on a question of medical science that their assistance would be required. Their position, in fact, would be similar to that of the Indian assessors of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Even now, without any wide reconstruction of our appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases, a very important step in this direction might be taken. Where the issue of the sanity or insanity of a prisoner was raised it might be treated as a ground for an immediate appeal to the Court for Crown Cases Reserved, and it might then be tried by that court court constituted as at present it is, but in conjunction with medical assessors. By this means one of the greatest difficulties in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy would be obviated. But it seems to us a matter of importance that the medical men thus employed should be physicians known for their skill and insight in general practice—of course, with good experience amongst the insane—rather than those "experts" whose rivalries make them dangerous, and their too exclusive studies very doubtful, crazy judges.

ITALIAN FINANCES.

(From the Times.)

THE ordinary revenue of the kingdom of Italy (excluding whatever may arise from loans, sales of public property, and other extraordinary resources) has within seven years risen from £18,850,000 to £34,420,000—

Being, in 1862	..	.. £18,850,000
,, 1863	..	.. 20,473,000
,, 1864	..	.. 22,612,000
,, 1865	..	.. 25,487,000
,, 1866	..	.. 24,350,000
,, 1867 (with Venetia)	..	31,339,000
,, 1868	..	.. 29,320,000
,, 1869	..	.. 34,420,000

For what concerns all these years I speak of revenue ascertained and actually cashed. The estimate for 1870 is £35,000,000.

With respect to expenditure, the Budget is divided into "Intangible," or permanent, and simply "Administrative" expenditure. Under the first category come the interest of the Public Debt, the pensions, the Civil List, the guaranteed interest to the railways and other public enterprises. All the rest is administrative, and it is only on this that economies can be introduced. The Army and Navy, of course, belong to this category. Now, if we sum up all that is not permanent in the ordinary and extraordinary expenses, you will see that from £27,268,000 that we spent in 1862, we have come down to £21,780,000 in 1869:—

Being, in 1862	..	.. £27,268,000
,, 1863	..	.. 24,931,000
,, 1864	..	.. 27,224,000
,, 1865	..	.. 22,570,000
,, 1866 (the war year)	..	29 384,000
,, 1867 (with Venetia)	..	23,354,000
,, 1868	..	.. 24,545,000
,, 1869	..	.. 21,780,000

It will be easy to show that the greatest savings during the same lapse of years were made in the War and Marine Departments, as follows:—

In 1862, War and Marine Budget	£14,500,000
In 1863	.. £12,250,000
In 1864	.. 12,750,000
In 1865	.. 10,000,000
In 1866 (the war year)	.. 20,250,000
In 1867	.. 8,750,000
In 1868	.. 8,000,000
In 1869	.. 7,500,000

Economy was introduced in all the other branches of the public service; but it must be observed that owing to the annexation of Venice, both the territory and the population were increased by one-tenth, and the Administrative expenditure had to be augmented in the same proportion, yet a reduction of £5,500,000 was effected. The estimates of the Administrative expenditure for 1870 give a sum of £17,000,000, and the Budget of War and Marine is calculated at £6,700,000; but I do not wish to speculate on future contingencies.

It is, therefore, very evident that if in 1862 the ordinary revenue of £18,850 000 was not sufficient to cover the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure of £34,420,000, in 1869, on the contrary, the ordinary revenue of £34,420,000 greatly exceeded the ordinary expenditure of £21,780,000.

Unfortunately, there is also a permanent or "intangible" expenditure, and it is the heavy fine that the nation has had, has, and will have to pay for its emancipation. This, which was only £9,572,000 in 1862, has risen to £24,250,000 in 1869, as follows:—

In 1862	.. £9,572,000
In 1863	.. 10,971,000
In 1864	.. 14,100,000
In 1865	.. 20,086,000
In 1866	.. 19,842,000
In 1867	.. 21,349,000
In 1868	.. 22,374,000
In 1869	.. 24,250,000

It must, however, be observed that the charge on the public debt is not limited to the interest, but comprehends also the Sinking Fund; but, at all events, this intangible portion of the expenditure shows an increase of £14,750,000 in seven years. The increase of the public debt from £6,330,000 in 1862 to £16,200,000 in 1869 is nearly £18,000,000. The pension list has risen from £1,600,000 to £2,000,000; the guarantees to railways, &c., from £100,000 to £2,400,000. There has been a diminution in the Civil List, and an increase in the prizes of the public lottery, which have been placed under this category, as they exhibit a constantly increasing charge, as the stakes constitute a gradually rising revenue.

This increase in the permanent part of the expenditure does not represent all the cost of Italian emancipation, for we ought to add the debts of 1859, '60, '61, which contributed to the same result. The costs of this great national achievement are represented by the following table:—

1. Sardinian Loan, October, 1859 ..	£3,800,000
2. Loan of the Æmilia, January 22, 1860	320,000
3. Loan of Tuscany, January 25, 1860	1,040,000
4. National Loan, July 12, 1860 ..	6,000,000
5. Alienation of Neapolitan Stock, 1860-1	4,930,000
6. Alienation of Sicilian Stock, 1869 }	1,810,000
7. Sicilian Loan, 1861 .. }	
8. National Loan, July 17, 1861 ..	20,000,000
9. National Loan, March 11, 1863 ..	28,000,000
10. Sale of Rentes, November 25, 1864	2,480,000
11. Loan, May 11, 1865	17,000,000
12. Alienation of Stock for the Ligurian Railway	2,400,000
13. Advances on the sale of national property, November 24, 1864 ..	6,000,000
14. Sale of State of railways, May 14, 1866	7,400,000
15. Alienation of Church property, July 7, 1866	3,800,000
16. Paid to Austria on Treaty of Peace, October 3, 1866	3,730,000
17. National Loan, July 28, 1866 ..	12,440,000
18. Advances on sale of tobacco monopoly, August 24, 1868	6,940,000
	£128,090,000

Add to this the Floating Debt, as follows:—

1. Forced Paper Currency	£15,120,000
2. Sale of Bonds of Church property ..	7,400,000
3. Authorised Treasury Bonds ..	12,000,000
	£34,520,000

Or, altogether, Consolidated and Floating Debt £162,610,000

These liabilities, however, comprehend large sums employed in works of public usefulness, such as railways, &c. But the whole amount cannot be considered excessive if measured by the great result that has been obtained, and if compared with the outlay that other nations going through the same crisis had to submit to.

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH.—Mr. Richards held an investigation at the Gore Arms Tavern, Approach Road, Victoria Park, London, respecting the death of Mrs. Sarah Riley, aged fifty years, the wife of a builder, who expired after being strapped down on to a police stretcher from the effects of a fit, which it was alleged by the police had been brought on by drunkenness. Mr. Honey and Mr. Gee attended to watch the case on behalf of the police authorities. Police constable Shepherd, 268 R, deposed that at about a quarter-past 7 o'clock on Sunday morning he was called by Mr. Lloyd, of 3, Suffolk-street, Hackney Road, who told him that the deceased was lying drunk outside his door. Witness asked him if he knew her, and he replied, "Yes; she was formerly a lodger of mine." Witness saw the deceased lying on the pavement, and he believed that she smelt of drink. He caught hold of her and told her that she would be removed to the station, where she would be taken care of. She said, "He might take me in." A stretcher was then sent for and she was placed upon it. Mr. Lloyd said he turned her out of the house last Tuesday, in consequence of her husband, who was a builder and a betting-man, having separated from her and failed to pay the rent of the lodgings. Inspector Honey, N division, deposed that when the deceased was brought into the station on Sunday morning she was charged with being drunk and incapable, and she was then placed in the cell which is specially made for drunkards, and has a pillow form in it. Police-sergeant Mohan, 23 K, deposed that at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning he visited the prisoner in her cell, and he found her insensible. At five minutes past 1 o'clock he found her hands and feet were twitching, and that her flesh was drawing up. Her eyes were fixed and staring. In reply to a juror, the witness said the deceased had neither tea, brandy, coffee, nor water given her while she was in the cell. The police regulations did not allow the administration of brandy to persons in a police cell. Mr. Evans, a teetotaller, said he had known of two cases in which life had been lost in police cells through the police regulations prohibiting the administration of brandy. In one case a doctor had expired for want of the stimulant. Inspector Gee deposed that at 1 o'clock on Sunday, when he saw the deceased in a fit, he sent for the police doctor, who ordered that the woman should be removed to the infirmary; when she was lying on the floor of the cell she had, in the fit, torn off her clothes, and the lower part of her body was quite naked. She was then placed upon a stretcher and a great-coat was placed over her; after being strapped down to the stretcher she was carried to the workhouse. Police-constable Mummery, 401 K deposed that the deceased had no medicine or water given to her before she was taken out of the station. She was strapped to the stretcher by the legs and chest. When being removed from the police-station she groaned. On the road to the workhouse infirmary she died. Dr. Burgess deposed that the woman was ill nourished. The post-mortem examination did not disclose any trace of drink. She died in a fit, produced by effusion of serum on the brain, and suffocation, caused by bronchitis. Mr. Burrows stated that he had summoned Mr. Lloyd to attend the inquest, but he had not come, and he had locked up his house, leaving no person in it. The Coroner said that he would adjourn the inquest for the attendance of Mr. Lloyd. He issued a peremptory order for his production, and directed his officer to see that it was carried out.

DESPERATE AFFRAY.—The *Japan Herald* records the circumstances of a shocking piece of butchery which occurred at Yokohama on a Saturday evening in February last, at a restaurant called the Commercial, kept by a Frenchman named Pierre Gamen. Gamen had received instructions to purchase some Japanese curios for a friend in Europe, who had remitted the money, which Gamen had stowed away in the house, unknown, as he believed, to his boy, a Japanese. On the evening the household retired to rest as usual, and all was quiet until about half-past 1 o'clock on Sunday morning. Gamen heard a tap at his bedroom door. He sang out "Who's there?", and received a reply from the boy that he wanted to speak to him. He opened the door, and was passing into the outer room, when he received a fearful blow from an adze, which inflicted a severe wound on his head, struck him on the left arm, cutting him severely; being a powerful man, he closed with his assailant, and endeavoured to wrest the weapon from his grasp, receiving another wound in the attempt. At the same time he shouted for help, and aroused a woman who was in the house, who, sending forth a succession of screams, alarmed the neighbours and a European cook, who was sleeping in an outhouse in the rear of the premises. Arriving on the scene, Emile, the cook, rushed at the Japanese and tried to get possession of the weapon he had been using with such deadly effect, while the woman at the same time belaboured his head with some bottles that happened to be in the room. Nearly stunned by the blows, and finding he was losing his hold on his murderous weapon, he relinquished it, and quickly drew a knife with which he stabbed his opponent, inflicting no less than seven wounds before he received his *coup de grace* from the hands of Emile, who sent the adze crushing through his skull, felling him dead on the spot. Gamen was lying in a dangerous condition, but at the time the mail left hopes were entertained of his recovery. The money and the property, which no doubt had excited the cupidity of the boy, were untouched.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—June 22.

Hunter (s.), 310 tons, Captain Tranent, from the Clyde River and Ulladulla. Passengers—Miss Smith, Mrs. M'Lean, Miss Garde, Mrs. Gordon, Captain Baynes, Messrs. Richardson, M'Lean, Manning, Rayner, Doyle, Pollock, Doherty, and 9 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Alexandra (s.), 122 tons, Captain Brown, from Melbourne 20th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Darton, Masters Darton (2), Mrs. Allingham and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, Master Nairn, Messrs. Marks, A. F. Matthews, R. Bright, M'Lagan, W. Newell, Benton, and 20 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Susannah Cuthbert (s.), 200 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Grafton 20th instant. C. and N. E. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—June 22.

Hero (s.), for Melbourne.
Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton.
Australia Packet, for Java.
Harmon, for Newcastle.
Ann, for Melbourne.
Mary Francis, for Newcastle.
Jules Dufaure, for Newcastle.
John Knox, for Lyttelton.
Onward, for a whaling voyage.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—June 23.

Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton; Massaliote, for Singapore.

CLEARANCES.—June 22.

Jules Dufaure, barque, 429 tons, Captain Bowyer for Batavia via Newcastle, with part of original cargo.

Hero (s.), 765 tons, Captain Logan, for Melbourne. Passengers—From Sydney: Miss Chen, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Pearl, Mrs. Rain, Mrs. Wallace, Miss Morris, Miss Samuels, Masters Samuels (2), Masters Shirlaw (3), Messrs. Cooper, Shirlaw, Rain, Wilson, Pearl, Bannerman, Smith, Meiklejohn, and 4 in the steerage. From Auckland: Mrs. Scanlon, Misses O'Mara (2), Misses Gray, Master Marks, Misses Dore (2), Rev. J. Whitwell, Mrs. Whitwell, and 2 children, Messrs. W. Burrell, F. Symons, W. Whewell, H. Thurnott, and 13 in the steerage.

Balclutha (s.), 272 tons, Captain Hill, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Miss Hill, Masters Whittingstein (2), Messrs. Dillon, Anstey, J. Foster, J. Burn, Smith, Ham, R. Ross, and 4 in the steerage.

Onward, barque, 250 tons, Captain Allen, for a whaling voyage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—June 22.

Surprise, from the Hawkesbury, with 5 tons wood, 20 bags oysters; William and Betsy, Agenoria, from Broken Bay, with 45 tons billet wood; Alarm, Urania, Venture, Fox, Surprise, from Newcastle, with 1012 tons coal; Paterson (s.) from the Hunter River, with 119 bales hay, 36 bags maize, 30 bags barley, 20 bags bones, 1 cow, 40 sheep, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—June 22.

Agenoria, William and Betsy, for Broken Bay; Surprise, for the Hawkesbury; Prompt, Urania, Heron, Venture, Ino, Sacramento, Surprise, for Newcastle; Hibernia, for Brisbane Water.

IMPORTS.—June 22.

Alexandra (s.), from Melbourne: 3 packages, C. R. Darton; 3 half-tierces tobacco, D. F. Mulligan; 13 cases tobacco, E. T. Penfold; 3 bales, Cowan and Co.; 5 crates cabbage, P. James; 1 case glass, A. S. N. Co.; 7 packages, Dr. Bush; 5 cases, Maddock; 1 case, Sandon; 4 cases, Patterson; 16 cases, W. H. Ariell; 20 bundles bags, C. B. Bond; 71 bags flour, W. Sayers; 4 ingots tin, Walker; 4 ingots tin, 1 package, R. R. Smallie; 34 packages, R. Hill; 3 crates cabbage, T. Thane; 5 coils wire rope, R. F. Stubbs; 1 case, W. G. Whiting; 5 crates cabbage, Lawless and Co.; 1 package, G. Lewis; 11 sacks seed, Law, Somner, and Co.; 3 packages, Montefiore and Montefiore; 1 box, Fletcher; 1 case, Thompson; 3 crates cabbage, 80 bales hay, D. Brown; 1 box, Galesby; 21 cases 6 half-tierces tobacco, Bright, Brothers; 2 casks, Macnab and Co.; 1 case, J. and G. Harris; 1 box, Bucks and Foster; 3 crates cabbage, 161 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 2 cases, 2 casks, Headrich; 1 bale, W. H. Oliver; 13 empty cases, 1 cask, H. M. Commissariat; 392 bags wheat, 14 casks vinegar, Order.

EXPORTS.—June 22.

City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne: 52 kegs tobacco, Jacobs and Co.; 5 packages tea, R. Moore; 4 packages, F. H. Trouton; 2 boxes gold, A. S. N. Co.; 1 case, Mailer; 40 cases fruit, J. James; 4 cases fruit, Railway; 1 case, Perry; 1 case, P. N. Russell and Co.; 19 cases glue, J. S. Berry and Co.; 4 hogsheads eggs, W. Ariell; 2 kegs butter, J. G. Hanks; 10 cases honey, J. Simmonds; 1 package, Bradley, Newton, and Lamb; 4 packages, Botanic Gardens; 3 packages, Woods and Co.; 8 packages, Bank of New South Wales; 2 cases, Police Department; 8 cases cheese, 18 cases fruit, J. Brown; 54 cases fruit, R. Langley; 45 cases fruit, J. Brown; 16 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 86 cases fruit, 38 bags oysters, H. Woodward; 13 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 13 bags oysters, 46 cases fruit, P. James; 19 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 11 cases fruit, 65 bags maize, G. Rhodes; 26 bags seeds, Law, Somner, and Co.; 149 casks tallow, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 342 bags barley, 238 bags maize, 15 cases cheese, Nipper and See; 10 kegs butter, 4 hogsheads eggs, C. B. Bond; 44 bags maize, Blake and M'Donald; 124 bags maize, D. Brown; 58 bags maize, C. and R. R. Co.; 2 cases, Baptist and Sons; 9 packages, Berry; 2 packages, Johnstone; 1 case, J. Sands; 5 cases eggs, W. Yeates.

City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane: 5 quarter-casks wine, 50 cases brandy, 40 packages dried fruits, 100 boxes candles, Parbury, Brothers; 5 packages tobacco, 1 package, J. Barlow; 4 quarter-casks whisky, 39 cases wine, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 24 quarter-casks 5 hogsheads 49 cases brandy, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 4 bags coffee, 2 packages tobacco, 5 quarter-casks wine, 372 bags rice, 103 bags rice, 2 cases coffee, 20 packages tea, 45 packages, Frazer and Co.; 15 bags sugar, Cowlishaw, Brothers; 5 hogsheads rum, 51 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 610 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 711 packages, F. H. Trouton; 9 packages drapery, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 100 cases sarsaparilla, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 3 packages, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd; 20 packages tea, 5 hogsheads ale, 2 packages, D. Mitchell and Co.; 50 cases kerosene, 33 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 5 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 6 cases, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 2 packages, Myers and Cantor; 3 kegs butter, W. Heslet; 22 cases fruit, T. Johnson; 20 bags rice, 30 chests 15 half-chests tea, 8 cases, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 1 case, Hebblewhite; 2 kegs nails, J. B. Holdsworth; 35 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 27 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 1 case, C. Furze; 18 packages, Levick and Co.; 3 packages, J. Vickery; 25 packages tea, 11 packages, H. P. Palser; 5 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 6 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 2 cases, E. Tebbutt; 9 kegs butter, 30 bags bran, 14 cases fruit, 1 case, F. Gibbons; 6 packages, Alderson and Sons; 100 bags oats, Nipper and See; 20 bags bran, 10 bales hay, 2 packages, J. Cameron; 4 kegs butter, R. J. Hardy; 9 packages, J. Keep; 50 chests tea, 17 bags sugar, A. Fairfax and Co.; 11 hogsheads ale, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 1 case, Hoffnung and Co.; 40 bars iron, 25 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 10 kegs butter, T. M'Caffery; 1 package, A. J. S. Bank; 1 case, Cowan and Co.; 2 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 package, W. E. Davey; 1 package, E. Vickery; 2 packages, H. Woodward; 5 kegs butter, Blow and Walsh; 1 package, H. Gibson; 2 cases, J. J. Moore; 2 kegs butter, Jones and Flanagan; 8 bales leather, G. M'Hugh; 12 cases fruit, G. Andrews; 30 cases fruit, J. James; 1 package, C. Muller and Co.; 1 case, W. Maddock; 20 bales paper, Liverpool Paper Company; 1 package leather, T. W. Eady; 50 empty casks, J. Gagen.

Hero (s.), for Melbourne; 94 pigs, Wolfe; 15 cases oranges, J. Upfill; 6 packages, H. Grainger; and original cargo of coal.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Maryborough.—By the Black Swan (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Agnes Irving (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

Custom-house.—Entered Outwards, June 21: Free Trader, barque, 206 tons, Captain Robinson, for Adelaide, via Newcastle; Spartan, brig, 213 tons, Captain Carphin, for Hongkong; Tecito, barque, 357 tons, Captain Moyon, for Batavia.

The C. and N. Z. mail steamer City of Melbourne will be placed on the A. S. N. Co.'s slip to-day, for the purpose of being cleaned and painted. The Ajax (s.), was to leave San Francisco on the 12th instant for Honolulu, bringing the first English mails and passengers, of whom there is likely to be a large number, according to advices received by Mr. H. H. Hall. Mr. Gray will take charge of the mails at New York, and come through to Auckland. The Wonga Wonga (s.), the next mail boat, would leave Honolulu on the 23rd instant, would be due in Auckland on the 9th, and Sydney on the 15th July.

Two fine double-ended steam tugs were launched yesterday from the A. S. N. Co.'s works, where they have been built to the order of the Colonial Sugar Company, for the purposes of towing on the Macleay and Clarence Rivers. They are each fitted with a pair of 50-horse power diagonal engines with disconnecting gear. The boilers are tubular. The tugs will be ready to make their trials in about three weeks.

The schooner Kate Kearney was released from Quarantine yesterday after a detention of 53 days, which has caused not only great inconvenience but considerable loss to her owner. Since her arrival in port no death has occurred among her crew, nor have there been any fresh cases of sickness.

The barque Jules Dufaure left for Newcastle yesterday afternoon in tow of the steam-tug Bungaree, which came up from Newcastle for that purpose. The Jules Dufaure loads coal for Batavia.

The Susannah Cuthbert (s.) crossed the Clarence River bar at 1.30 p.m., on the 20th instant, and berthed alongside the Commercial Wharf, at noon, yesterday. Light southerly winds prevailed throughout the passage. Her cargo consists of 150 bags maize, 13 bales wool, 4 coops fowls, 3 cases eggs, 130 bunches bananas, and sundries. Passed two steamers off Cape Hawke on the 21st instant, one was the New England, and they were both bound north.

The A. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Alexandra arrived from Melbourne at 8 p.m. yesterday. She cleared Port Phillip Heads at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, passed Wilson's Promontory at 3 a.m. on Tuesday, Cape Howe at 8.30 p.m., entered Sydney Heads at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, and arrived alongside the Company's Wharf at 8 p.m. Experienced moderate N.W. winds and fine weather to Cape Liptrap, and light airs and calms, with fine weather, the remainder of the passage. At 9 a.m. on Wednesday passed the s.s. City of Adelaide off Brush Island, bound south.

The Hunter (s.), from the Clyde and Ulladulla, brings the following cargo: 100 kegs butter, 20 bags bacon, 3 bales leather, 40 pigs, 2 coops fowls, 1 cow, 80 bags bark, 30 bags oysters, 40 hides, and sundries.

H.M.S. Challenger was docked yesterday afternoon at the Fitzroy Dry Dock.

The Hero (s.), for Melbourne, and Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton left the port yesterday afternoon.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

June 22.—Dandenong (s.), Paine, from Sydney.
June 22.—Platypus (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

June 21.—New England (s.), for Grafton.
June 21.—Ballina (s.), for Port Macquarie.
June 21.—Deva, brig, Lane, for Auckland, with 330 tons coal, 160 bags maize.
June 21.—Compadre, ship, Downward, for Java, with 770 tons coal.
June 21.—Hero (s.), Logan, for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 400 tons coal.
June 22.—Rita, brig, Edwards, for Lyttelton, with 270 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 21.—Lavina, Catherine Agnes, Lady Emma, from Sydney.
June 22.—Scotia, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 17.—Golden Age, Omega, from Newcastle.
June 18.—Alexandra (s.), Malta (s.), from Sydney; Sarah Ann, Sea Nymph, Glenshee, Zephyr, Bravo, Our Hope, Jane, from Newcastle.
June 19.—Ecliptic, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

June 19.—Neva Boyne, for Sydney; Rose M., for Newcastle; Malta (s.), for Galle.

The R.M.S.S. Malta, Captain N. J. S. Skottowe, anchored in the bay on Saturday evening, from Sydney. She left Sydney at 9 a.m. on the 16th instant, and had moderate variable winds on the passage round. After shipping her mails, gold, and passengers, she left the bay punctually at 2 p.m. yesterday. The following is her list of passengers:—For Madras: Messrs. P. Gough and H. E. Church. For Bombay: Mr. Dignum. For Hongkong: Mr. Sebright. And for Marseilles: Messrs. Monday and Brush. She also takes 182,379 ozs. gold and 14,123 sovereigns.—Argus, June 20.

The barque Golden Age, on her passage from Newcastle, N. S. W., to this port, had to contend against very severe weather. She left on the 3rd instant, and had moderate weather with a very heavy sea from the southward until the 6th instant. When about 40 miles east of Jervis Bay a heavy gale came away suddenly from the S.W., and laid the barque's lee rail under water. Several heavy seas broke on board and deluged the decks, besides carrying away the iron straps of the water-tanks, the gangways, and a portion of the topgallant bulwarks, and doing other damage. On the 9th instant, very heavy hail squalls were experienced, and a number of vessels were then in company. On the 10th instant, about half-past 3 p.m., when about 10 miles S.W. of Gabo Island, a heavy gale from the westward was encountered, and was accompanied next day with squalls of hurricane violence, in which several sails were split. Captain M'Intyre then put into Twofold Bay, but left on the 12th instant, from thence to latitude 39° S. she had strong W.S.W. winds. The wind then hauled southerly round to the N.E.—Argus, June 19.

WARRNAMBOOL.

DEPARTURE.

June 16.—Waterlily, for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

June 17.—Rangatira (s.), from Melbourne.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—June 22.

68 sets wheels, P. N. Russell and Co.
2 cases church furniture, J. Ebsworth
1 case perfumery, D. Cohen and Co.
50 barrels rum, 260 barrels beer, Campbell and Co.
2400 slates, 288 packages machinery, Gas Co.
4 kegs nails, 1 case shears, 2 packages indiarubber, Lassetter and Co.
240 bags flour, A. S. N. Co.
84 bales hay, 345 bags wheat, 80 bags flour, Nipper and See
20 hogsheads rum, C. Gedye
1 quarter-cask rum, 12 cases geneva, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.
1 case drapery, W. Kelk
12 quarter-casks vinegar, 12 casks acid, D. Monk
8 cases drugs, Elliott, Brothers
4 cases agricultural implements, E. Lowther
1 box bottles, Goodlet and Smith
2284 dholls coir yarn, C. K. Moore
40 coils rope, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome
76 packages books and stationery, J. Sands
67 bags flour, 149 lengths tubes, 24 sheets copper, G. Rhodes
158 chests tea, A. S. Webster
15 tons sugar, Colonial Sugar Company
3 cases woollens, F. Case
14 sheets iron, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
10 cases perfumery, 3 cases toilet goods, F. M'Nab and Co.
1 package gratings, 88 boiler tubes, Mort's Dock Co.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 21.—Sydney Griffiths, Alexandra, Ann, from Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

June 21.—William, Windhover, from Newcastle.
June 22.—Australasian Packet, from port unknown.

DEPARTURES.

June 21.—Rangatira (s.), for King George's Sound.
June 22.—Oberlin, for Brisbane.

ROCKHAMPTON.

ARRIVAL.

June 21.—Egmont (s.), from Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
June 22.	8.30 a.m.	W.	Light and cloudy.
	Noon.	W.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

June 22nd.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
Queensland.				
Cardwell	Calm. Fine			
Townsville	W. Fine			
Woody Island	S. Cloudy			
Bowen	Calm. Fine			
Port Mackay	Calm. Fine			
Clermont	Calm. Storm			
Waverley	SE. Fine			
Nebo	Calm. Cloudy			
Rockhampton	Calm. Cloudy			
Hawkwood	Calm. Fine			
Maryborough	W. Cloudy			
Gayndah	SW. Cloudy			
Brisbane	SW. Fine			
Toowoomba	W. Dull			
N. S. Wales.				
Tenterfield	Calm. Cloudy			
Grafton	S. Fine			W. Showery
Clarence Hds.	W. Fine			W. Fine
Glen Innes	W. Raining			W. Raining
Inverell	W. Raining			SW. Raining
Pt. Macquarie	Calm. Fine			SW. Cloudy
West Kempsey	Calm. Fine			W. Dull
Armidale	SW. Showery			W. Cloudy
Tamworth	Calm. Showery			Calm. Raining
Gunnedah	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Narrabri	NW. Raining			NW. Raining
Muswellbrook	Calm. Foggy			SE. Cloudy
Murrurundi	Calm. Dull			NW. Showery
Singleton	Calm. Fine			SW. Cloudy
Maitland	W. Fine, cold			Calm. Like rain
Port Stephens	W., light. Fine			W., light. Fine
Newcastle	SW. Fine, no sea			S., light. Dull
Barranjoey	SW. Fine			S., light. Fine
Windsor	Calm. Fine			SW. Fine
Sydney	W. Fine			W. Fine
South Head	W. Fine, no sea			W. Fine, no sea
Wollongong	W. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Kiama	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Jervis Bay	WNW. Fine			S. Fine
Goulburn	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Braidwood	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Araluen	Calm. Fine			NE. Fine
Moruya	Calm. Fine			NE. Fine
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Bombala	Calm. Foggy			SE. Fine
Cooma	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Eden	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Yass	Calm. Dull			E. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Raining			Calm. Dull
Tumut	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Albury	Calm. Showery			Calm. Fine
Mt. Victoria	E. Showery			E. Showery
Bathurst	Calm. Misty			W. Showery
Mudgee	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Dull
Cassilis	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Dull
Merriwa	Calm. Cloudy			SW. Showery
Wellington	Calm. Raining			Calm. Raining
Dubbo	NE. Raining			Calm. Raining
Orange	Calm. Raining			SE. Raining
Forbes	NE. Raining			SW. Showery
Grenfell	Calm. Raining			SE. Cloudy
Young	SE. Heavy rain			S. Cloudy
Wagga Wagga	NW. Like rain			Calm. Raining
Urana	Calm. Dull			Calm. Cloudy
Deniliquin	SE. Fine, clear			SE., mod. Cloudy
Hay	W. Cloudy			W. Cloudy
Moulamein	Calm. Fine, clear			Calm. Fine
Balranald	S. Fine, clear			SW. Cloudy, fine
Euston	SW. Fine, cloudy			WNW., st. Fine
Wentworth	SW., strong. Cold			SW. Fine.
Victoria.				
Melbourne	WSW. Overcast	29·933	59·	
Queenscliff	SW. Overcast	29·90	55·	
Cape Schanck	SW. Showery	29·70	50·	
Cape Otway	S. Cloudy, squally	29·70	54·	
Portland	SSW. Fine	30·070	58·	
S. Australia.				
Guichen Bay	SSW., fresh. Fine	30.089	55·5	
Adelaide	SE., light. Fine	30·023	49·	
M'Donnell Bay	S by W. Fine			

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10 h. 4m. 49s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1' 38" East. 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 54m. 11s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. Electricity, 0 to 90.

June 21st, 1870. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·099	47·7	88	W.	0·3	8	7	0 000	2.0
P.M. 3	29 971	57·5	72	W.N.W.	0 0	2	10		
" 9	·951	51·8	92	W.N.W.	0·1	4	10		3 0
Mean ...	30 007	52·3	74 0		0·1	5	9 0		2·5

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·023.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 58 9 | Minimum .... 45·3 } Sun—maximum .... 95·0 | Grass—minimum .... 40·1

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., —.

Total rainfall from January 1st to June 2nd—40·29 inches.

Annual average of the preceding eleven years—49·31 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

Civil Reckoning. June 22nd, 1870.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney	155	30·057	48·0	91	W.	0·3	5	58 9	44 9	0·00
Armidale	3378	26 390	34·0	—	S.W.	1·0	10	—	43·1	0·00
Newcastle	109	29 701	52 0	82	N.W.	4·0	4	63·0	45 8	0·00
Eden	107	29·653	46 0	99	S.W.	1·9	2	58·0	42·9	0·00
Kiandra	4640									
Deniliquin	410	29 599	49·0	93	S.E.	9.0	1	56·1	47·7	0·35
Bathurst	2333	27·710	—	—	Calm.	0·0	0	—		—

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR 23RD JUNE, 1870.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
Sun	7.7	4.56	First quarter	7th
Moon	1.42 a.m.	1.18 p.m.	Full Moon	13th
Mercury	5.29 a.m.	3.47 p.m.	Last quarter	21st
Venus	3.55 a.m.	2.28 p.m.	New Moon	29th
Mars	5.35 a.m.	3.19 p.m.		
Jupiter	5.34 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	Moon's age, 23.7 days.	
Saturn	4.30 p.m.	6.34 a.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 3h. 9m; p.m. 3h. 36m.

George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

Maravilla Cocoa.—For Breakfast.—The Globe says "various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared cocoas; but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor, Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor, Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick-lane, London.—Adv.

We are requested to call attention to Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale, this day, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, of jewellery, watches, diamond goods, &c., commencing at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1870.

The Government of this country is now reduced to the finest point. The Colonial Secretary is gone; the Colonial Treasurer is gone; the Minister for Lands is no more. No messenger could reach the Governor. He might be taken captive by pirates, or carried off by brigands, while visiting distant and dangerous regions. At all events, as a Governor for any practical purpose he is a memory—a person living in the imagination. *Stat nominis umbra.*

There is, however, a certain good in this order of affairs. It shows how greatly the world has changed, and how materially the confidence of the individuals who compose Governments has increased in the stability of society. The business of this Administration may henceforth be conducted in the lump. Affairs may be parcelled out in considerable lengths. To govern by the month or quarter will be as easy in the administration of a country as in any business affair. Nobody will want the Governor except at stated periods, and nobody will need to see the Colonial Secretary, except at the division of time appointed, when he may give out to the public a *quantum* of administrative wisdom. All that anxiety with which men watch their transactions as a brewer does his vats, every now and then trying the copper and then the coolers to catch the exact degree of heat, will be entirely unnecessary in the administration of affairs. As for outbreaks or catastrophes, or foreign enemies, or any of those casualties which make a Government necessary, they will no longer exist. We may walk up and down the streets, and see written upon doors,—"The Colonial Secretary's Office," "The Office of the Minister for Lands," "The Treasury," but as to the functionaries represented by these titles, we shall be told that they are—nobody knows where.

We are struck with the extreme simplicity and admirable freedom of this form of administration. It shows how beautifully the machine of government moves on. The construction of the whole is so fine and so effective that it is quite unnecessary to exercise any vigilance over its parts. So perfect, for example, is the organisation of our various offices that they want no interference. All the persons employed in the service of the Government are sure to be at work. If any one were to cast an eye they would see all in motion, just as an inspection of any great machine in a manufactory would show every bobbin active, and every wheel turning with exact precision. If there were any noise, it would not be the noise of larking, but the whir of machinery.

As to any one committing a fraud in a system so constructed, that would be utterly impossible. Our experience shows that everything has been arranged with precision. All the moneys that come into the official hands find their way, with mathematical accuracy, into the exact box where they ought to be deposited. As to any running away with public property, that is not to be anticipated. The eye of the Treasurer is upon the machine, and the machine knows this, and does its work. Or if his eye is not on the machine, still his heart is with it.

It has been long expected that great simplifications would take place in the affairs of Government in consequence of modern inventions. Every movement of society is brought with more or less completeness under the range of these new discoveries. This power of giving immediate effect to the conceptions of the mind, and transmitting, without regard to distance, the operations of thought, is sure to save money in the end. We now see what might be done by a Minister even in his absence. The tendency is to lessen the number of governing minds; to collect into one hand all the threads of authority, and to tie them into a bundle, so that they may contribute in their junction to their mutual strength. When they are so connected, the Minister, if fatigued, can just hook up the extreme end of this bundle to the chair of his office, and leave it there while he goes fishing or hunting, or visiting his friends, Government will go on precisely as well, since, so long as the hook holds fast, the wires will not sever.

It was by a contrivance as ingenious a great improvement was made in the modern steam-engine. It required a boy to watch the steam tap to prevent accidents, just as our officers watch lest there should be some fracture. But the idle lad placed to watch fixed a string so as to enable the tap to do the work for itself. All that we want is something perfect to do the same thing for Government, and then there will be no danger of the engine stopping.

After all, there is something really gratifying in the possibility for the Governor, Prime Minister, Chancellor of the Exchequer, going off at once. It shows how little in modern life we owe to direct intervention of Government, and how capable society is of taking care of its own affairs.

In fact, this is the secret, which has hardly been understood in the view of colonial life as it is displayed in the legislative action and in the conflict of parties. People at a distance suppose that the country is always in a state of fermentation, that the country is ready to take up arms and fight for a principle, and that every man, as he meets his neighbour, challenges him upon the great controversy of the day, and is only kept from doing some desperate bodily harm by the intervention of the police.

Such is the opinion which prevails at a distance, whereas all the contention is concentrated within a very narrow circle, and the agitations of mind are chiefly produced by the hopes and disappointments of individual ambition. People who are accustomed to look for themselves, and to manage their own affairs, will agree more and more to leave it an open question whether the flag is or is not on the top of the Government House, or the Honorable the Colonial Secretary is gone off.

The Floods experienced in New South Wales, severe as they have been during the last year, are fully paralleled by similar phenomena that occur in India. In that country the rainfall is also very unequal, and droughts alternate with an excessive discharge from the clouds. Special attention has there been directed to the subject since the construction of railways commenced, for the engineers have been surprised by some of the floods, and have learnt by the occasional destruction of their works, how necessary it is to provide ample water way in places where on the occasion of the first survey there appeared to be but small need for such a provision. In this colony the rise of the water has in some places exceeded the calculations of the engineers, and necessitated the raising of the line or the construction of fresh openings. But in India the damage done has been on a far larger scale than with us. In 1866, nearly 75 miles of the Scinde Railway, and 30 miles of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway were seriously injured, and the East India line was also damaged considerably. Casualties of this kind have naturally drawn the attention of engineers to the characteristics of floods, although their view has been confined mainly to the preservation of the railway works and not to the safety of the native villages or of agricultural property. At a meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers some time back, the subject was brought under discussion by Mr. A. C. Howden, an engineer of Indian experience, who gave particulars with respect to floods in the Nerbudda Valley. This river runs nearly due west between parallel ranges of hills. On the southern side a railway runs nearly in a line with the river, and about midway between the bank and the foot of the range. The engineers, as they thought, kept the line well above flood mark, but a flood in 1864, said to be the heaviest known for thirty years, made such havoc with it that some of it had to be raised six feet, and in order to let the water pass more freely, double thirty-feet girder bridges were built, where two-feet culverts were formerly placed. If, therefore, in this colony some slight errors were at first committed, it is, perhaps, some consolation that the Indian engineers were still more at fault, and that a far greater outlay has been there requisite to make good the original defects. Although our floods are not much less excessive than theirs, our railway losses occasioned thereby have been small in comparison. We owe part of our exemption from loss to the fact that very heavy floods occurred just about the time when our largest bridges were being designed, and in getting this timely warning we were more fortunate than the Indian railway companies. The original designs were too low and too weak, and had the bridges been constructed in conformity therewith, they would in all probability have been carried away.

The average rainfall in the Nerbudda Valley during the last fifteen years, has been found to be nearly forty-six inches per annum, and it is distributed chiefly over the four monsoon months—from June to September. It is as low, however, sometimes, as thirty inches, and at others as high as sixty-four. Evenly distributed over the four months, the fall would be about eleven and a-half inches per month; but as much as ten and a-half inches have been known to fall in eighteen hours—a rate of discharge that, we understand, has been quite equalled in some parts of this colony during the recent rainy season.

Not only have embankments in India been destroyed, but even the massive stone piers of bridges have succumbed to the flood. Two masonry piers belonging to the Towah viaduct were washed away by a rise in the river of forty-seven feet in a few hours, and that although one of the piers was eighty-five feet high. After this experience the engineer converted the five centre spans into three so as to offer less resistance to the water—a design which was further altered by turning the three into two. But two years afterwards another flood came, exceeding in violence its predecessor. The water rose nearly to the level of the girders, and the two main piers were completely washed away. One of them was 1600 tons, and the other about 1000 tons in weight, and of this mass of material not a stone was ever recovered. The remaining piers and abutments were found to be so shaken as to render it advisable to remove the whole, and reconsider the design, the result of which was that it was decided to raise the level of the rail six feet, and to make the three central spans 202 feet wide. Illustrations of this kind of the action of floods on railway bridges may perhaps reconcile us to the massive structures which have been erected in this colony to cross the Nepean, and which in dry weather seem so superfluously strong. Much has been said about the unnecessary strength of these works, but the water has risen almost to the level of the girders, and the works have given proof of their stability. Slighter structures, if we may judge from Indian experience, would have succumbed, and the cost of two slight bridges would have been greater than that of one durable structure.

In Scinde the engineers were also surprised in 1866 by a flood which overtopped their calculations. By the flooding of the Mulleer alone, ninety human lives were lost, and 4359 grazing stock and 158 draught animals were swept away. The viaduct, 1800 feet long, was carried away, and some of the girders weighing not less than 60 tons were swept at least half a mile down the stream. Mr. Bidder, who was consulted on the subject by the directors, gave it as his opinion that the cost of making ample provision for these exceptional floods might be so great that it would be better to incur the inconvenience of a temporary suspension of the traffic due to floods going over the line than to be so much out of pocket. And Mr. John Brunton, who had been engaged on that line, stated that he had always been opposed to raising the line of the railway to keep it above flood line, and that in fact he had lowered it so as to allow the floods to pass over it, and that the flood of 1866 had passed over it harmlessly. But he admitted that this plan would not answer on an extensive plain where the flood-water remained for many days and passed off slowly. In this colony we ought to be able by this time to determine which is the more expensive—the first cost of keeping the line up, or the subsequent cost of occasional repairs; for there is a part of our Great Northern Railway which has been laid out below the high water mark and which regularly gets a ducking and a disturbance in every important flood. The records of the department would show how much has been spent in these places for repairs, and how much it would cost to put the line above water-mark, and with ample space for the passage of floods. Our common roads are often impassable, from the fact that bridges and their approaches are under water; but the inconvenience attending interruption to the traffic on the main lines is very great, and will become greater as the commerce of the country becomes more complex; and, therefore, except where the extra expense would be altogether disproportionate, it would be better always to keep the line of traffic above disturbance from water.

Tobacco.—R. F. Stubbs and Co. direct attention to their sale, this day, at Lamb's Bond, 11 o'clock sharp.—Adv.

Pine Logs.—Cargo of the Emma Jane.—R. F. Stubbs and Co. will sell this cargo at Lime-street Wharf, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.—Adv.

False Notice of Birth.—In our issue of the 16th ultimo, appears the following:—"On the 27th April, at Kolongo, Bombala, M. Kamil, the lady of J. M. O'Reilly, Esq., M.D., of a son." We are informed by Dr. O'Reilly that it is untrue. This is one of those cruel hoaxes which have been lately played upon the parties concerned and upon ourselves. The letter accompanying the M.S. was signed, for J. M. O'Reilly, W. Campbell, and had every appearance of being genuine.

Presentation.—The Rev. S. Fox being compelled by ill-health to retire from the pastorate of St. Silas Church, the teachers and pupils of the Sabbath and day schools lately under his supervision, have presented him with a handsome writing desk and an address expressing their regret at his departure. The latter gift was illuminated by Mr. F. Hall, and is neatly framed.

The Railway Time Table.—The following telegram was forwarded to us from Goulburn yesterday evening:—"A great number of the citizens of Goulburn state that if there is to be only one train, they prefer the day one for general convenience, and they hope Mr. Sutherland will abide by his determination to continue it."

Central Cumberland: Roads.—Mr. Edward Flood, M.L.A., Mr. John Lackey, M.L.A., Mr. Peter Miller (of Pennant Hills), and Mr. Spurway yesterday morning had an interview with the Hon. John Sutherland (Minister for Works), at his office, Phillip-street. Mr. Miller brought under the notice of the Minister the road which forms the boundary-line between the electorates of St. Leonards and Central Cumberland, which, he said, had been partially closed to the public for a number of years, owing to certain gutters which the Government originally made across it. The road had been continuously used for sixty years, but at those particular spots a detour had been made across private property. This track, however, was now no longer available as the owner of the land had put a fence across what was used as the road. The line of road was surveyed in April, and the deputation asked the Minister to proclaim and form the road without further delay. Mr. Sutherland stated that he had no information on the subject, as he had not had any intimation of the business on which the deputation wished to see him. He would, however, look into the matter, and communicate further with the deputation on the subject. Mr. Lackey said that Mr. Flood and he had received several communications from their constituents respecting the roads in nearly all parts of their electorate (Central Cumberland). The trustees of several roads complained that after the protracted season of wet weather, the roads had become almost impassable, and in some instances the bridges had been washed away by the floods. The bridge on the Bringelly Road had been washed away, and the trustees represented that the amount placed at their disposal would be quite inadequate for the purposes of the trust; but they thought that if they got an extra £50 they might be able to manage. A great number of farmers lived in that district, and they could not get their produce to the Liverpool railway terminus owing to the bad state of the road. Then they had applications from the neighbourhood of Bankstown respecting the state of the Liverpool Road. This was the main Southern Road, and it was necessary that some action should be taken, as the road was absolutely impassable. The road superintendent said that it was so bad that he could not get over it, even on horseback. There was a large amount of traffic on this road, and the tollbar received a considerable revenue from the wood carters and others who travelled that way. He believed that the road was considered to be parallel to the railway; but it was not so, neither was any provision made for its maintenance out of the minor roads vote. Then, too, there was a bridge washed away on the road between Blankstown and Prospect, so that the road to the railway station at the former place could not be used. The trustees felt that the amount placed at their disposal was so small that it was hardly worth while to expend it. If, however, the bridge were to be replaced, they might perhaps do some good with the money for the ordinary repairs of the road. He had likewise in his hand a numerously-signed petition from the residents of a portion of Central Cumberland surrounding Parramatta. The petitioners stated that the Old Domain Road—which was now much used for driving stock from Windsor and Richmond, and which communicated with the Western Road—was impassable, and they respectfully requested that some assistance might be given to put the road in repair, and to construct a bridge over the creek. The road was outside the municipal boundary of Parramatta, and the Government had sold the land on each side of it at from £10 to £20 an acre, but nothing had ever been done to form the road. Mr. Sutherland said that he could not understand how landed proprietors could come to the Government for so trifling an amount as was required to make this road. This was clearly a case for municipal action, and if the residents incorporated themselves they would be able to obtain far more from the Government than they could hope for in any other way. Mr. Flood urged that as the Government had sold the land, it was their duty to make the road, and he considered that the inhabitants were perfectly justified in asking for their fair share of money from the general revenue to which, in common with other portions of the population, they contributed. Mr. Sutherland said that the people had no doubt a perfect right to do so; but was it wise every day to be increasing the strength of vested interests against municipal incorporation? By granting these applications the Government was doing injustice to the municipal bodies who taxed themselves for works of this kind. Mr. Flood recalled attention to the Great Southern Road, between Liverpool and Irishtown, which was one of the main roads in the colony, and for the repair of which the tolls were quite inadequate. Mr. Sutherland admitted that this road had a better claim to Government money than half the roads which received it; but the Parliament and the Government had long ago come to the decision that no more money should be spent on roads running parallel with the railway. The diminution of the traffic consequent upon the opening of the railways had reduced the tolls, and thus it was that the roads fell into disrepair. But if the Government continued to expend money on these roads they would enable the omnibus proprietors and other carriers to compete with the railways, whereas the policy of the country should clearly be to concentrate all the traffic upon the railways. The Government spent nothing on the main roads after the railways got beyond them. In reply to Mr. Flood, Mr. W. C. Bennett (the Commissioner and Engineer for Roads, who was present at the interview) stated that the amount required to put this piece of road in repair was from £700 to £800; and that the inhabitants could only obtain the control of portion of a main road by municipal incorporation. When the Department spent money upon a road, the first object was to make good existing works, and then to apply any surplus which might remain for the formation of further extensions. After some conversation as to what means could be adopted for the repair of the road, Mr. Sutherland said that all he could do was to bring the matter before the Cabinet, who would consider whether they would put a sum of money on the Estimates for the purpose or not. A special appropriation would have to be obtained from the Parliament before anything could be done. The interview then terminated.

Hanging Rock and Nundle.—Yesterday morning, Mr. R. M. Forster, M.L.A. (acting in concert with Mr. Wisdom, M.L.A. and Mr. Robertson, M.L.A.), had an interview with the Hon. the Minister for Works, and presented a petition signed by 230 inhabitants, praying that the road from Nundle to Hanging Rock might be opened for traffic. The distance between the two places was only four miles; but, by reason of the precipitous nature of the country, the inhabitants had to go round for a distance of twenty-five miles through very bad country. Mr. Forster stated that there was a large mining population permanently settled in that part of the country, who combined the pursuits of agriculture and gold mining; and that between Hanging Rock and Walcha, a distance of from forty to fifty miles, there was a good road through a fertile and richly wooded country. The timber was of a very valuable description, and much of it was specially suited for railway purposes. Mr. Sutherland stated that two reports had been obtained from officers of the Roads Department on the subject (one of them at the instance of Mr. Robertson). The gradient up the mountain pass, where the road would have to be taken, was one in three, and the cost of making that four or five miles of road was estimated at £1500 by one officer, and £2000 by another. Mr. Sutherland said that he would try and have a report from the Survey Department as to the value of the land and timber beyond Hanging Rock, and would submit the whole of the information to the Executive Council, to whose consideration the advisability of placing a sum of money on the Estimates would be referred.

Borough of Alexandria.—An election for two Aldermen for this borough for the current municipal year, in place of Messrs. Shirley and Farr, was held at the Council Chambers on Saturday, when Messrs. John Osborne and Thomas Evans were elected,—the former polling 91 votes, and the latter 76.

Colonial Manufacture.—Messrs. Parkinson and Monaghan, of 111, Bathurst-street East, Sydney, have recently completed the manufacture of a new tank engine for the contractors' work on No. 10 section of the Great Western Railway; and yesterday was made a kind of *fête* at the works, for the inaugurating and setting to work the new engine. A large number of gentlemen interested in colonial manufactures were present on the occasion, amongst whom were Alderman Macintosh, Mr. H. C. Burnell, Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. B. James, and Mr. J. Jones. The engine, which was mounted on blocks, was set to work in the usual way, and was found to be perfectly easy in all its motions. It was reversed, steam was thrown off, and every necessary manœuvre was performed with complete satisfaction. It was then christened in orthodox fashion by a bottle of champagne being broken over the wheels by the representatives of the contractors, Messrs. Blounts and Co. The engine is an ordinary contractor's tank engine, and is worthy of being particularly mentioned from the fact that from end to end it has been entirely constructed in the colony. The engine itself has been turned out by Messrs. Parkinson and Monaghan. It weighs in all 11 tons, has two 8-inch cylinders, with 17-inch stroke of piston; the length of the boiler is 7 feet, and its diameter is 30 inches. It is tubular, and is fitted with 48 tubes. The tires of the wheels have been manufactured at the Pyrmont Iron Works, and are said to be by those well able to judge superior to anything of the kind ever imported into the colony. Altogether the machinery is compact and neat in appearance, and would be creditable to any one of our large manufacturing firms, and still more to a young and almost unknown firm such as has produced it. It is to be sent up the line on Sunday next. After the ceremony of starting the engine there was a reunion of the gentlemen present held in one of the sheds of the workyards. The health of the engineers, who had pluck to undertake the work, and of the contractors, who had had public spirit enough to order it, were drunk in champagne, and with the toast of the ladies and of the president, Alderman Macintosh, the proceedings terminated.

Another Large Town Incorporated.—The first municipal election at Wagga Wagga was completed on the 17th instant. On that day the returning-officer declared the undermentioned gentlemen as the first aldermen elected for that town:—North Ward, Messrs. J. Holloway, B. Bradley, C. Wall; East Ward, Messrs. R. Mumford, E. Nixon, T. Hodson; South Ward, Messrs. G. Forsyth, H. Moxham, M. N. Callaghan.

A Burglary Prevented.—A clever capture was effected on Tuesday night by constable Flynn while on duty in Bridge-street. About a quarter-past eight o'clock he was walking towards George-street, when he noticed a man named William Bentley loitering in front of the Paper Company's Office, and upon seeing the constable approaching he hurried away. Upon reaching the office Flynn found a skeleton key in the lock of the door, and at once followed and arrested the man, who, being unable to give any satisfactory account of himself, was taken to the lock-up, where a quantity of matches, and some pieces of candle, were found in his possession. Yesterday morning the officer searched Bridge-street, and found two skeleton keys near where Bentley was arrested, another key and a chisel or "jemmy" being picked up near the Paper Company's Office. The instruments were similar to those used by housebreakers, and the accused, having been charged before the Water Police Court, yesterday, with being in a public place with intent to commit a felony, a previous conviction was proved against him, and he was sent to gaol for six months.

Presbyterian Church. — Special Religious Services.—By recommendation of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the Presbytery of Sydney are holding special religious services this week in St. Andrew's Church, Clarence-street, with a view to the revival of religion. Last evening the second service was held. The congregation numbered from one hundred to one hundred and fifty. The Rev. R. Lowers presided. After singing, the reading of Scripture, and prayer, addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Steel, the Rev. Dr. Beg, and the Rev. J. S. Muir on the subject of "The great need for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, for the conversion of souls, and sanctification of God's children." Messrs. Mailer and M'Donald engaged in prayer. Another meeting is to be held in the same place this evening, when the Rev. Dr. Lang and the Rev. C. M'Cullough are to deliver addresses.

Sydney Choral Society.—This Society promises to arrive at a successful position; the active members have been in constant rehearsal for the concert which is to take place at the School of Arts, on Tuesday evening, under the patronage and presence of the Countess of Belmore. The oratorio selected for the occasion is Handel's "Judas Maccabeus." The conductor (Herr Carl Schmitt), has organised a powerful chorus of over 100 voices, and secured the best available talent for the principal parts; to this must be added an orchestra of thirty performers. The want of such a society has been felt in Sydney for some time past, and we can safely assert, from having heard a rehearsal, that the *début* of the Sydney Choral Society, on Tuesday next, will prove a treat to the members and that portion of the musical public who are disposed to patronise it.

Distribution of Plants from Public Gardens.—The nurserymen of Victoria have been making some noise about the undue liberality with which plants are said to have been distributed from the Botanical Gardens in Melbourne. A deputation had an interview with the Chief Secretary on the matter, and presented a memorial which was stated to be numerously signed by the nurserymen in the metropolis, Geelong, Ballarat, and elsewhere, complaining that the nursery business was terribly interfered with by the system under which hundreds of thousands of plants were annually given away from the Botanic Gardens. No such practice, it was urged, existed elsewhere, and if it did the precedent was a bad one, and should not be followed. Those who followed this peculiar industry expected Government encouragement because of the valuable results which followed the introduction to Victoria of the plants they imported, and they put it to the Government that it would, upon the whole, be a saving if the public institutions requiring plants were allowed instead a grant of money on that account, which would of course be spent with the nurserymen. As matters stood, the latter now found the plants they introduced at much expense given away free, and it would be much to their advantage if the Government placed them on the same footing as other industries. The memorial concluded by asking the Government to reconsider the present system of free distribution. The deputation asserted that Dr. Von Mueller gave away, with indiscriminate profusion, to which the learned gentleman replied that he gave away only to donors, including those who gave free transmission to plants by land or sea, plants for industrial purposes, and, in some few cases, plants for graves, and to cottages of the humbler sort. He contended that he bound himself by the regulations. Mr. Scott said the great complaint was the vast numbers of plants thus distributed, and informed the Chief Secretary that Dr. Von Mueller had only last year given away from 590,000 to 750,000 trees and plants. Dr. Von Mueller, who was present, said he was glad the accusation assumed this shape, because every donation was entered in the books, and he could give the entire returns for 1869. They were 40,680 plants to public institutions; 7196 to nurserymen, by way of interchange; and to all other recipients, 2489 plants. The last item was made up of plants not to be had—or only a very few—from other sources, such as white mulberries, cork oaks, dyeing plants, arrowroot, hops, fibre plants, aloes, West Australian trees, such as mahogany, &c. Altogether the plants distributed did not exceed 50,000. The plants given away this year amounted to 29,256 to public institutions, 6779 to nurserymen, and 1380 to private recipients. The deputation urged that the plants distributed should be only such as were unprocurable in the general way. Mr. M'Culloch pointed out the vast disparity between the statements of the deputation and the actual facts of the case, which he promised to carefully consider.

The Bishop of Bathurst's First Visit to Mudgee.—By the *Western Post* (18th instant), we perceive that the recently arrived Bishop of Bathurst, Dr. Marsden, had a very cordial public reception on Friday last, at Mudgee. He was met outside the town by a numerous body of the residents, and escorted to the hall of the Mechanics' Institute, where an excellent luncheon was served. The clergy, churchwardens, and parishioners of St. John's church presented an address of welcome, expressing themselves gratified by the fact that he was a native of the colony, and the descendant of one of the most esteemed clergymen in its earliest days. The Bishop, in his reply to this part of the address, said he was much pleased with the sentiment, and added, that it would be his endeavour to maintain the credit of the Australians. After luncheon, and in response to a toast, the Bishop, having referred to the generous treatment he had encountered at the hands of the people of Mudgee, made some remarks upon his appointment and the extent of the diocese. He said he felt grateful for the kind references which had been made to the fact of his being an Australian. That was one of the chief inducements for him to return to this land. He had given up a very nice parish, on the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom his name had been suggested by the Bishop of Sydney. He gave it up because he felt he had a call, and he obeyed it. He had many attached friends in various parts of the colony, who remembered him in days gone by. The diocese of Bathurst was 700 miles in length by 400 in breadth. When he had asked whereabouts was Fort Bourke, which was in his diocese, he had been told it was somewhere near where the sun sets. When he had spread a map of the diocese before a committee in London, it had been said, "You will never be able to get to the end of your diocese." On his replying that he thought he could do it, the next observation was, "Well, if you do, you will never manage to get back!" He had some doubts about that matter himself; he was not quite sure he should be able to do it; but if he was stuck-up and unable to return to Mudgee, he was quite certain they would not only excuse him, but lend him assistance out of his difficulties if possible. He had some idea that there had been an objection to the formation of this bishopric. He could readily understand their sympathies for the Bishop of Sydney, and reluctance to part with him. He had known that gentleman many years, and knew that all acquainted with him must highly esteem him; but although the Bishop of Sydney had resigned this portion of his former diocese, he would not cease to take great interest in it, and as Metropolitan would still visit them from time to time. Indeed, the foundation of this bishopric was in a great measure effected by the Bishop of Sydney, who had the reputation at home of being a very wise man; indeed, the Archbishop of Canterbury had said he was the wisest man in his province. The Bishop had considered it conducive to the welfare of the Church to create this bishopric, believing that by handing over this portion of the diocese much more could be accomplished.

Floods and Loss of Life on the Darling.—A correspondent on the Upper Darling sends the *Albury Banner* the following report under date of the 20th May:—"Since I last wrote there have been two men drowned in this neighbourhood. They were both attempting to cross the creeks or ana-branches which run out of the Darling and then flow into it again. The police sergeant and a J.P., from Bourke, had to come about fifty miles to hold an inquiry over the first body, and about eighty miles over the man who was last drowned. The river a fortnight ago was within one foot of reaching the level of 1867, or say thirty-four feet above summer level. It is now at thirty-three feet, with every appearance of a great flood. Indeed some of the old settlers expect as disastrous a flood as that of 1864, when the river rose to forty-three feet, and was in some places fifty miles in width. It is now six or seven miles wide not far from our place; while I am writing the rain is still pouring down, and the country is very boggy. Little work can therefore be done. The steamers are running, but trade is very slack on account of large stocks remaining from last season. We have had no regular mail for six weeks. [A late telegram from the Darling reports that "the river has risen to fifty feet above the summer level."]

Pigeon Shooting Extraordinary.—It is stated by the *Yass Courier* (21st instant), that on Saturday last, at Goulburn, Mr. Henry Payten, for a wager of £50, undertook with 1 oz. shot, at twenty-five yards rise, to kill thirty pigeons out of fifty. Considering the small charge of shot it was by many considered that the chances were against him, notwithstanding his high reputation as a shot. However, at the thirty-ninth bird the match was won, Payten having killed no less than thirty-eight, though, as eight fell beyond bounds, they were not counted to his score. This feat is stated to be unparalleled either in England or the colonies.

Unreserved clearing out sale of drapery, clothing, &c., to close accounts for the half-year.—Chas. Moore and Co. request us to direct especial attention of the trade to their important sales at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, this day, commencing at 11 o'clock prompt. Buyers are requested to be punctual in attendance.—Adv.

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THE SUCCESS OF MEAT PRESERVING AT ECHUCA.—The *Albury Banner*, 18th instant, says:—Several tins of preserved meat from the Echuca factory were sent to Mr. James Wyse a few days ago, and were discussed at that gentleman's dinner table by a number of guests who had been invited to test the quality of the meat. All the different kinds of meat were pronounced to be of first-rate quality, excellent in condition, and well and not too much cooked; and the guests declared their complete confidence in the fare as salable and marketable commodities. We hear that the Echuca Company is progressing apace, 1300 sheep being killed per diem. There are six tinsmiths at work for thirteen hours per day, and a large amount of other labour is in active employment. The success of this company in an up country district affords a pretty clear indication that the Albury squatters and free selectors have missed a good thing by neglecting to support the project which was lately submitted to them. With a railway in course of construction, there is no reason why a meat factory at Wodonga should not have been made as successful as the Echuca concern.

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF STATE-AID IN VICTORIA.—The *Melbourne Church News*, writing on the subject of state-aid to religion, thus admonishes the laity on their duty in the future if the bill for abolition should be carried:—"But whatever may be the issue of the bill now before Parliament, we trust the discussion of this question will arouse the laity of our Church to a sense of their sacred duty and responsibility in the matter of ecclesiastical temporalities. It would be ungracious of us not to express our sense and admiration at the munificent gifts and generous liberality of a few of our leading laymen, in matters pertaining to the Church. We know of instances where this is all as it should be, but we are painfully conscious that such cases stand out in striking contrast with the penuriousness of others who have wealth, position, and influence. But what we require chiefly is to bring out the regular and systematic offerings of all classes of our people, from high and Churchmanlike motives, towards the maintenance of religion. Caprice and fitfulness, personal likings and antipathies, which are now our bane, must give place to method and principle, if the Church would be rightly maintained and permanently based. A clergyman should be neither a sturdy mendicant, nor a pauperised gentleman. He should be lifted above the sordid cares incidental to an inadequate income in the present, and the prospect of a less adequate one, as in too many cases, in the future. He should be less dependent upon the passing good or ill will of his people than a purely voluntary system will enable him. We are strongly in favour of partial endowments for our parishes and districts, and we think it would be wise of our Assembly and those in authority, during the period which may yet elapse before the grant-in-aid is withdrawn, to throw their strength and attention in this direction. Let as much of the public money as practicable, between this and 1875, be husbanded with a view to supplement and encourage private and parochial contributions for small endowments. We are certain that this would prove one of the most useful measures for obviating the weaknesses and the difficulties necessarily belonging to a voluntary Church."

THE TEN-MILE FOOT-RACE BETWEEN HIGGINS AND AUSTIN.—The Melbourne *Argus* of Monday reports that the ten-mile flat race between Matthew Higgins, of Melbourne, and Alfred Austin, of Sydney, for a cup of the value of £15, with £75 added, and the championship of Australia, took place on Saturday afternoon at the Melbourne Cricket Ground, under somewhat unfavourable circumstances for all parties—competitors and spectators. The weather was fine, but the ground was soft and muddy in parts. Both competitors were in the best condition. Austin, owing principally to his youth, seemed the fresher, as he certainly was much the stronger, of the two; and his general appearance was such as to indicate him a stayer. Higgins, whose figure looked slim as he stood beside his more sturdy competitor, could scarcely have been in better form, and in the eyes of those who had taken notice of him in the course of his training, he had improved wonderfully since the previous week. There was no betting to be heard of; all the wagers that were to be laid having probably been laid long beforehand. The course was as near as possible 586 yards long, three times round making within two or three yards of a mile; and to make everything sure the competitors started from a mark about 70 yards from the winning post, which was near the pavilion gate. Higgins started away with the lead, and both men going along from the first at a steady pace, he kept in front by a yard or two until half-way round for the seventh time, when, for variety's sake, Austin changed places with Higgins, and the latter trotted on contentedly some eight or ten yards behind. The tenth lap, nearly three miles and one-third, was completed in 21½ minutes; and the fifteenth, half the distance all but 70 yards, in 32 minutes 1 second. Austin continued to lead until the seventeenth round, when Higgins seemed to think it time they had a change, and putting on a little spurt, got in front, but only for a short time, for before the lap was finished Austin was again showing the way. They changed places three times, until about two-thirds of the way round in the eighteenth lap, when Higgins got well in front with a good lead. For the next eight or nine laps the lead was held by them alternately, and never for more than a complete round by either. The twentieth lap was finished in 44½ seconds. After the twenty-fourth round the spurting became more frequent, Higgins two or three times making his spurts in the most lively style. It began to be noticed that Austin was losing the erect style of carriage with which he started—a style far more erect than that of Higgins, but he still retained his steady stride, machine-like in its regularity. The twenty-fifth round was completed in 55 minutes, and the twenty-seventh in 59 minutes. Austin was then leading, the men having been running well together. Higgins, after being thrown out a yard or two through some one getting in his way at the pavilion, got a good lead at the close of the lap. About 100 yards past the pavilion in the twenty-ninth round, at the spot where most of the spurting had been done, Austin made an effort to get in front, but Higgins was prepared for it, and only further increased his lead. There was very little between them when they entered upon the last round. Passing the pavilion Austin was leading, but very quickly afterwards Higgins was once more ahead. At the booth opposite the pavilion he was nearly 10 yards ahead, and his opponent, to all appearance, incapable of again catching him; but Higgins, to put the matter beyond all doubt, broke forth into a speed such as he usually exhibits in a half-mile race, and for the last 300 yards, so to speak, flew along. Austin had no such dash of foot in reserve, and was at once left 30 or 40 yards behind. Higgins did not slacken his pace until the winning-post was reached. The crowd cheered him excitedly, for such a finish, after so long a race, went far beyond what anybody had expected. The time was 1 hour 7½ minutes, very fair time, taking into account the sort of ground that the match was run over. Of the two men, Higgins appeared the least distressed, and 10 minutes afterwards looked as fresh as when he had started. The race was finished at about a quarter-past 5 o'clock, when it had begun to grow dark.

THE MELBOURNE ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE.—Curiosity has been expressed in scientific circles (says the *Argus*) as to the cause that has led to Mr. Le Sueur's resignation of his post as "observer" in connection with the "great Melbourne telescope." Until official silence is broken, we cannot state what has given rise to the step, but we are enabled most positively to assert that, so far as avowals go, the construction and qualities of the telescope, or any criticisms thereon, from whatever source, have had nothing to do with the matter.

MEAT PRESERVING.—We learn from the Melbourne *Argus* that a new kind of meat-preserving has just been introduced on a substantial scale to the Melbourne market. Some time since the Lake Boga Game and Fish Preserving Company was formed, and commenced operations at Swan Hill. They failed, but the project is being successfully carried on by a Mr. Anderson, who is now supplying his agents in Melbourne, Messrs. Broadbent and Kitchingman, with 2-lb. tins of teal, widgeon, pigeon, goose, turkey, wild duck, and a variety of native game; also, Murray cod and bream. The tins are thoroughly well put up, and the game when opened is in every respect equal to the same quality of game sent from England by the provision merchants. The colonial tins have this great advantage, they are filled with the prime parts of the birds—in England a bird goes to a tin—and are about half the price. While on this subject, it may be stated that the tinning of rabbits, now so plentiful and fat, is being carried out on a large scale by the Melbourne Meat Preserving Company. It is also, we learn, being considered whether that company will not offer a challenge to compare their goods with the best turned out of the Admiralty manufactory at Deptford or elsewhere, for £50 or £100. They hold that when their meat was judged by the London Society of Arts, and thought slightly inferior to the navy meat, the Deptford contractor had had the opportunity of preparing himself for the competition by purchasing meat of extra fineness, and such like means, whereas their tins were taken from stock at random, and sent to the Chief Secretary's office without their destination being known. The opinion of the authorities of H.M.S. Galatea was decidedly in favour of the Melbourne Company's meat in preference to that supplied from the Deptford yards, and there is this important distinction between the two, viz., that the Melbourne meat can be supplied at a maximum of 6d. per pound, while, according to the statement of Mr. Alderman Lusk, M.P., returns furnished to the House of Commons showed that the Admiralty preserved meat cost 11½d. per pound, and the saving of every penny per pound saved the country £15,000 per annum.

VANDALISM IN TASMANIA.—The *Times* records a piece of wanton desecration of a tomb. It says—"It is known to some of our old colonists and their descendants that not five miles from Hobart Town, on the sea shore, near Cartwright's Point, one particular spot has for more than half a century been held sacred as the resting-place of a deceased officer of one of the earliest ships which arrived in the port of Hobart Town. The discovery ship Venus, commanded by Captain J. C. Bunker, which visited these waters as far back as the year 1810, is not yet forgotten by the "oldest inhabitant,"—more especially from the melancholy fact that one of her officers (Lieutenant Owen) died on the vessel entering the Derwent. Tasmania was then little better than a wilderness; and, as is the wont of Englishmen, all honour was done to the remains of the deceased by the officers of this British man-of-war in so desolate a place. A headstone was hewn from the rock adjacent to the spot where all that remained of Lieutenant Owen was deposited, on which his name and his age (21) were inscribed. For more than half a century no rude hand has dared to disturb the sacred relic, and the spot was the resort of many a feeling heart. But, we regret to say, that during the last week some ruthless hand—some wanton vagabond—has outraged the place and severed in twain the memento erected by the gallant crew of H.M.S. Venus."

THE ADELPHI THEATRE.—Mr. W. Andrews, the well-known comedian, takes his benefit this evening, and offers a very attractive bill. The performance will commence with "Arrah na Pogue," in which Mr. Andrews sustains the part of Shaun the Post.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GRAFTON.

WEDNESDAY.

The steamer Ballina arrived to-night, and sails on Saturday morning.

Wind.—West, stormy.

WAGGA WAGGA.

WEDNESDAY.

We are visited by another flood; the water reached its maximum height yesterday morning early, and has been since subsiding slowly; the lower portion of the town is again submerged. Much personal inconvenience is sustained, but no losses are reported.

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY.

The Education vote was carried yesterday, and the Estimates are nearly gone through. The session will soon close.

Inspectors Nicholson and Hare who arrested the bushranger Power have refused to accept the reward; they have received the thanks of the Government.

The Assembly to-day is discussing the question of rent of mining leases, after which the rest of the Estimates will be disposed of.

The Intercolonial Conference sat till 4 p.m. A lengthened discussion took place on the Customs question, but no decision has been arrived at. The delegates have accepted an invitation from the citizens to a dinner on the 1st July.

At Ballarat, to-day, a man was killed, and two others seriously injured, by the falling of a scaffold at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

At a meeting of creditors in Gutheridge's estate, it was decided to accept a compromise with the Government, relative to the contract by Williams and Little for the construction of a portion of the Ballarat railways.

Messrs. Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. report a dull market. Best bullocks, £8 to £9 10s.; second, £5 10s. to £6 10s. Best cows, £5 10s. to £7. Wethers averaging 52 lbs., 11s. Best ewes, 9s. 6d.

QUEENSCLIFF.

WEDNESDAY.

ARRIVED.—Essie Black, barque; Rialto, barque; Summer Cloud, barque; Ocean Bride, barque; Catherine Jane, barque; Ellesmere, barque; Fanny, schooner; Yarrow, brig; Ellen, brig, from Newcastle; Royal Duke, schooner, from Grafton.

HOBART TOWN.

WEDNESDAY.

The Governor presided at a meeting of the Bible Society last night.

SAILED.—On Tuesday, City of Hobart (s), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY.

The first meet of the new Hunt Club is to take place, next Saturday, at the old racecourse.

In reply to a deputation from the Evangelical Alliance, the Chief Secretary promised to instruct the police to carry out strictly the present law against open immorality, and further, that they should report to him the names of all Justices granting night permits, so that he might have some control.

The corn market is firm without alteration. Sales of wheat for export have been made at 5s. 5d.

SUICIDE BY STRYCHNINE.—A man, named John M'Ginn, a shepherd in the employ of Mr. Hugh Gordon, of Strathbogie, and who held a miner's right, is reported by the Glen Innes correspondent of the *Armidale Express*, to have committed suicide on Saturday week, at Wellingrove. At a magisterial inquiry into the circumstance it appeared that M'Ginn had been at the Woolpack Inn on Thursday last, when it was noticed he looked, and talked at times, rather strangely, telling the landlady that she would have to bury him, and that he would not live beyond the 11th instant. These remarks were not taken much notice of, being laughed at and turned into jokes, in which he seemed to join. However, on the 11th, the unfortunate fellow, having as a shepherd, we suppose, been entrusted with a certain quantity of strychnine to poison dogs, kept what had been given to him, and, deliberately mixing nearly a teaspoonful of the poison with some sugar, took it at once. A man in the place, fancying there was something wrong with M'Ginn, called Mr. Marshall, who, alarmed by the symptoms exhibited by the unfortunate fellow, sent for Mr. Maund. On that gentleman's arrival M'Ginn stated to him what he had done, saying he had prayed to God to guide him in what he intended doing, and if it were wrong to tell him so. It seems he fancied he was to destroy himself, and hence took the bitter draught. After several violent fits he had some few lucid moments; he then stated he had prayed again, and he was forgiven. The appearance of the body seemed mild and quiet. In some comments upon this case, the correspondent of the *Express* says:—We think we should be wanting in courtesy and good feeling to Mr. Marshall, of the Woolpack Inn, and Mr. Maund, the postmaster, did we omit stating that both did all they possibly could to save the unfortunate man's life. Emetics, charcoal, everything known and thought of, were tried. Even a messenger had been directed to go for Dr. Skinner, but before he could get his horse out of the paddock, saddled and ready, the man had expired, suffering fearful agony. We may remark that, however much sheep owners may trust their shepherds, years ago we disapproved of the practice of giving such men poison. No doubt it is for a lawful purpose, but they should remember that many valuable lives are often at the men's mercy, and even their own, for we cannot at all times account for such madness as may possess some of these unfortunate fellows, away from much active intercourse with the world. In our experience in this colony, we have seen many shepherds—men literally buried alive in the bush—more or less suffering from mental disorder, and we certainly condemn the practice of giving any of them poison. In this district, since my long residence in it, I could mention five cases which came under the notice of the police, and whereon inquests were held by magistrates, all resulting from strychnine injudiciously given to shepherds. And no doubt there have been others not known or investigated. Nor do I forget the case given in the *Sydney Mail*, some years ago, known as the "Blue Book" case. Beside, it is risking the lives of people residing in and about such stations.

THE SNOWY RIVER.—Intelligence has been communicated to the *Gipps Land Mercury* which that journal says "may prove of great importance to a large portion of Gipps Land. So vast have been the floods in the Snowy River and its tributaries, that they have forced a straight channel to the sea. When the Snowy River approached the sea very closely, it formerly deviated in a due easterly direction, and, after running parallel with the coast for some miles, it entered the sea at Point Ricardo. All that is now altered; the river has forced a straight passage to the sea about half a mile wide and very deep. At present there is no appearance of either bar or breakers. If a good entrance is formed, settlement in that neighbourhood to a considerable extent will ensue, and the rich gold-fields of Bendock will be commercially annexed to Victoria, instead of New South Wales. That extreme north-eastern portion of Gipps Land is at present almost unknown and untraversed except by a stray stockman. It is known to be extremely rich in timber, and is believed to contain deposits of gold, copper, silver, iron, and tin. Many specimens of these metals have come to hand, but the inaccessible nature of the country has at present discouraged any well-sustained attempt at developing its hidden treasures."

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE SCHOOL OF ARTS, BALMAIN.—A dramatic performance, given by Miss Florence Colville and Messrs. Hoskins and Douglas, took place last night at the School of Arts; and, although the performance was in all respects a most enjoyable one, the attendance was limited. The performance opened with a comedietta entitled "My Wife's Lover," after which Mr. Douglas recited, with good effect, the well-known "Shamus O'Brien." The gem of the programme was, however, a clever sketch, called "The Happy Pair," in which Miss Colville and Mr. Hoskins appeared to great advantage, the audience frequently attesting their appreciation by hearty applause. A recitation by Mr. Douglas followed, and the vaudeville, "The Silent Woman," brought the entertainment to a close.

THE PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—The announcement that last night's performance was for the benefit of Mr. A. Beaumont sufficed to attract one of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences of the season. As a purely Australian artist Mr. Beaumont's progress in his profession bears favourable comparison with that of any artist heard in Australia. He has given evidence of careful study together with a wish to take a high position and prove that the natural ability with which he is endowed has been increased by every opportunity of which he could avail himself. The fact that Maritana is to be produced always commands a fair house in Sydney, and Mr. Beaumont wisely selected it for his benefit, especially as he was supported by another Australian vocalist, to whose natural gifts an Italian education has imparted additional charms, and Madame Simonsen. The opera went off with great *éclat*, and whenever the audience had an opportunity to demand an encore they availed themselves of it. In the concert which followed, Mrs. Fox, an excellent artist, was heard more advantageously than even in opera, and the efforts of Miss Hodson, Signora Baratti, Mr. Lascelles, and the beneficiaire, were rewarded by enthusiastic applause. Signora Baratti is announced to take a benefit to-night.

CARGO OF SUGARS EX ALBION.—This cargo will be sold at the Rooms of R. F. Stubbs and Co. this day, at half-past 11 o'clock. —ADV.

WOMAN AND HER RIGHTS.

AMONG the subjects of discussion in this mentally active era of the world, perhaps the most widely and variously treated of, is Woman. Her rights and her wrongs, her powers and her weaknesses, her merits and demerits, her expense and her economy—whether she be the equal, or the inferior, or the superior of man—whether she should vote; how she should dress; what should be the amount of her education; whether she should be encouraged to break forth from her comparative seclusion and dependence, and descend to the arena to contend with her quondam protector in the battle of life, in all the professions and pursuits hitherto considered masculine. These and other kindred questions are now on the tapis for immediate consideration—some of them pressing irresistibly for early solution;—and we must at once acknowledge, apart from any opinion as to the right or wrong of her claims, that it argues an immense power in the sex, that without a voice in the councils of the nations, without a recognised place in Pulpit, Bar, Platform, or Press, and without any general agitation of her claims on her own part, she should now be the topic, *par excellence*, of all. Eighteen centuries and a half of the Christian religion, which received its priceless gift through the instrumentality of a maiden of Nazareth, have achieved this consideration for woman; and the thought of the wisest and best is busy to devise and execute her further elevation.

Of course the discussion involves very strange diversities of criticism, according to the wants, interests, and opinions of the critics. The writer in the teachers' journal, which was lately copied in this paper, is very severe on the sex, wondering where all the real women are gone; for, when he looks for them, he only finds expensive dressy creatures, not fitted, apparently, to take the hand, and manage the house of a man of £200 a year—or less; to wash and nurse, and keep all straight, and meet him with smiles and love when he returns from school—in short, be his nice, economical, cozy treasure of a wife.

> "A nice and subtle happiness I see
> Thou to thyself proposest in the choice
> Of thine associate—Adam."

That is where he feels it. But what says Miss Cobbe, echoed by a dozen other declaimers of the rights of woman, of such a being, supposing her not extinct? "It is unreasonable to suppose that the most stupid of human females has been called into being by the Almighty, principally to the end that John or James should have the comfort of a wife. Believing that the same woman, a million of ages hence, will be a glorious spirit before the throne of the Highest, filled with unutterable love, light, and joy,—we cannot satisfactorily trace the beginning of that eternal existence, to Mr. Smith's want of a wife for a score of years here upon earth, or to the necessity Mr. Jones was under, to find some one to cook his food and to repair his clothes." It is clear that Miss Cobbe repudiates both our Cœlebs and the "Fat faced Curate, Edward Bull."

> "I take it God made the woman for the man
> And for the good and increase of the world.
> A pretty face is well, and this is well,
> To have a dame indoors that trims us up
> And keeps us tight. But these unreal ways
> Seem but the theme of writers, and indeed
> Worn threadbare. Man is made of solid stuff;
> I say God made the woman for the man,
> And for the good and increase of the world."

Who is right? Look you—Cœlebs—(this name will do as well as X or Y for that unknown quantity, the schoolmaster, who wants to be trimmed up and kept tight). The question is easy of decision. Nature herself will decide, and you will find her your friend. Go to Adelina forthwith, whether her father spends £250 or £350, or it may be not £150, for *all* are not extravagant; if she be not in one place, she is in another; show yourself a man and a lover; attach her to yourself, if you be worthy; whatever you may have thought of the gewgaws and the ribbons, she will prefer *you* to them all. They are only like those coloured streamers which the enlisting sergeants wore in their caps—once enlisted, the recruit saw them no more. If you want to be "trimmed up" depend upon it she wants to trim; and we have as good maidens and wives to-day as ever kept man "tight." Nor will they, we opine, be converted to Miss Cobbe's ideas, or to those of her brazen sisters; nor think your frugal home a world too small for their feminine ambition.

It is, in fact, those advocates that are hindering and delaying by discrediting the true and righteous claims of woman as set forth by J. S. Mill, and which already challenge the justice and liberality of nations. Her functions as wife, mother, daughter, sister, or even as maiden aunt, far from appearing to herself to be deprecated as slavery, so as to justify the Jewish liturgy in making each man to thank God that He had not created him a woman, are the pleasant visions oftentimes which she sees through those fripperies and finery, which she cares for so little after the better thing is won. It is probable, nay certain, that if all the career of man were open wide to woman, and her education was made to correspond; and her intellectual and physical resources were found equal to the competition, all disabilities of law or of public sentiment removed,—nay, even if her subtlety and sensitiveness of nerve, and her intuitive logic which reaches the conclusion at a bound, assured her the superiority in the higher regions of mental exertion, she would rarely be found using her advantages outside the domestic circle, and she would delight to make them subserve the interest and the happiness of the man she loved, and the care of children, and the happier refinements of home. "There is no sex in mind," says one of those lady lecturers. But all nature belies her; otherwise the delight of intellectual intercourse between a cultivated man and woman would not be so different from that which is possible between two cultivated men. There is no superiority—there is diversity, as marked in mind as in body. The minds are the complements of each other—both make the perfect human mind.

But if the woman under any change of law or custom, would never leave her sacred palace, or rather temple of home, to soil herself with the dust of the arena—that is no reason why she should be held to her place by disqualifying and subjecting laws, made by the other sex. She will inevitably find and keep her true place, but let her be free. Gravitation by invisible force unfailingly keeps the planets in their orbits, but there are no chains, or levers pretending to assist—these would be merely cumbrous disturbers of the equilibrium. It is so with the laws for the subjection of women. It may be true that woman would delight to give all her private fortune to the man she loves and weds—but why then make it his by law, depriving her at once of a natural right, and of a subtle pleasure? It may be that if woman were given the franchise she would vote with her husband, her father, or her brother. Be it so. Her husband, her father, and her brother have a good right to the votes which they can legitimately influence, as others have always had, and the additional right here to have a voice beyond that of the bachelor, for having and maintaining others; but whether she votes thus or otherwise, she votes at least as intelligently and usefully, as Hodge or Bill Sykes. The votes of the lowest and least educated wives in the cities would be almost unanimously thrown into the scale against the houses which impoverish themselves and children by pandering to their husband's drunkenness and debauchery,—and thus there would be a new ally for sobriety against vice and crime.

At all events let justice be done. Natural law will determine the rest. The inability of woman's physique for the sustained labour necessary for distinction, and the long period of her life which she must, in the vast majority of instances, devote to the absorbing cares of maternity, will prevent that continuance of energy concentrated in one pursuit which alone could ensure success in the careers of men; therefore as a sex, she can never, in these, seriously compete with man. But is not this natural law sufficient? Must injustice be done to help nature as if she were weak? That is to help God. Injustice we say, for we base our free Constitution on the principle that taxation is the basis of representation—yet we tax woman and give her no vote; and by the late decision in the Court of Common Pleas it has been ruled, that in the Reform Act, the word "person" shall, in one part, when speaking of taxation, be held to mean "man or woman;" while in another part, when referring to voting, the same term shall mean only "man." Should the colonies lag behind England in this enfranchisement, seeing that our hands are more free, and the prescription of ages has not encrusted the rivets of the chains. We have removed the disabilities of religious opinion, of the Press, of the various ranks of life, proclaiming all men equal before the law in political privilege. Shall we call ourselves free while we retain the disabilities on half the citizens, and those the least liable to mutiny and disaffection—the educators of our children, the economists of our homes, the ornaments and happiness of our firesides?

BUTTEVANT.

DONATIONS TO THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE following presentations have been made to this institution:—

From His Excellency Sir R. G. MacDonnell, C.B., Governor of Hongkong, The Visit of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., to Hongkong, 1 volume, 4to, roan

From H. C. Russell, Esq., B.A., A Table to facilitate finding the Humidity of the Air; with Explanation

From H. Cary, Esq., M.A., The Odyssey of Homer, translated by him into English prose before he had reached his nineteenth year, 2 volumes, 8vo, cloth

From A. G. Dumas, Esq., Librarian of the Parliament of Victoria, The Catalogue of the Parliamentary Library, 1 volume, 8vo, cloth.

A letter, as under, was also read at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees by the Rev. Dr. Lang, D.D., presenting a very valuable and handsome donation of about 110 volumes, as described in his letter, and, on a motion of Mr. Macleay, seconded by Mr. Duncan, the unanimous thanks of the trustees were voted to Dr. Lang for his presentation of such a valuable addition to the institution, and the Librarian was instructed to arrange with Dr. Lang for his authority to receive them.

"To the Trustees of the Free Public Library.

"Gentlemen,—I had the honour, when in London about thirty-five years ago, of receiving from the Secretary of the Record Commission of the United Kingdom, a copy of the very valuable publications of the Commission up to that period, consisting of about a hundred and ten volumes in folio. This donation was made in consequence of a notice I had inserted in the first edition of my "Historical and Statistical Account of the Colony," to the effect that such donations of books would be very acceptable for the use of the ingenious youth of New South Wales, and was received by myself in connection with an educational institution, the Australian College, with which I was then identified, but which has since, from circumstances which it is unnecessary to state, become extinct.

"The volumes I refer to, and of which I append a catalogue, were placed by myself *pro tempore* in the Parliamentary Library for the use of the members of the Legislature in the year 1846; but as it is believed that they will be greatly more useful for the public, as well as much more accessible to all, if placed in perpetuity in the Free Public Library, I beg hereby, as the only surviving trustee of the Australian College, to transfer them to that institution.

"Unfortunately, the first volume of the Acts of the Parliament of Scotland had, in some unaccountable manner, disappeared from the collection during my absence in England and America in the year 1840. I suspected a foreigner, who had access to the volumes, of having taken it without leave, and with the intention of returning it, but as he afterwards returned to Europe, where he died, the probability is that it is still somewhere in the colony, and may be recovered for a fair price by the librarian, as it must be of very little value to the person who may have it in possession, while the want of it will be a great loss to the Library.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
"Your obedient servant,
"JOHN DUNMORE LANG, D.D.

"Sydney, 13th June, 1870."

CATALOGUE of Parliamentary Records to be perpetually preserved in the library of the Australian College, New South Wales, received into the library of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, from Dr. Lang, on the 18th June, 1846, with the understanding that they are to be given up to him again on his return from Europe, should he demand them for the use of the college:—

Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales, 1 volume
Ancient Laws and Institutes of England, 1 volume
Cooper on Registration, 1 volume
Cooper's Tracts, or Observations on the Calendar of Proceedings in Chancery, 1 volume
Close Rolls, 1 volume
Calendar for Pleadings, &c., Duc Lane, volumes 1 to 3, 1 volume
Calendarium Inquisitionum, Post Mortem sive Escaetarum, volumes 1 to 4, 4 volumes
Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium, 1 volume
Calendarium Rotulorum et Inquisitionum ad quod Damnum, 1 volume
Documents and Records illustrating the History of Scotland, preserved in the Treasury, volume 1, 1 volume
Domesday Books, volumes 1 to 4, 4 volumes
Excerpta e Rotulis finium in Turri Londinensi asservatis Henerico, Tertio Rege, volumes 1 and 2, 2 volumes
Ecclesiastica Taxatio Circa, A.D. 1292, 1 volume
Fœdera, volumes 1 to 3, each in 2 parts, 6 volumes
Fines, 7 Ric. 1, 16 Johan, volume 1, 1 volume
General Report of the Commissioners on Public Records 1837, 1 volume
Inquisitionum ad Capellum Domini Regis Retornatorum abbreviatio, volumes 1 to 3, 3 volumes
Inquisitiones Nonarum, temp. Edward 3, 1 volume
Kalendars and Inventories of his Majesty's Exchequer, volumes 1 to 3, 3 volumes
Manuscripts in the Harleian Collection, volumes 1 to 4, 4 volumes
Manuscripts in the Lansdowne Collection, parts 1 and 2, 2 volumes
Manuscripts in the Cottonian Library, 1 volume
Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council of England, volumes 1 to 7, 7 volumes
Parliamentary Writs, volume 1 and volume 2 in 3 divisions, 4 volumes
Proceedings in Chancery, 2 Elizabeth, volumes 1 to 3, 3 volumes
Placita de quo Warranto, temp. Edw. 1, 2, and 3, 1 volume
Placitorum Abbreviatio, 1 volume
Rotuli Normanniæ in Turri Londinensi, volume 1, 1 volume
Rotuli Selecti et Archivis in Dom. Cap. Westm., 1 volume
Rotuli Curiæ Regis, volumes 1 and 2, 2 volumes
Rotuli Litterarum Patentium, 1 volume
Rotuli Hundredorum, volumes 1 and 2, 2 volumes
Rotuli Literarum Clausarum (Close Rolls), 1 volume
Rotuli Chartarum in Turri Londinensi Asservati, 1 volume
Rotuli Scotiæ, volumes 1 and 2, 2 volumes
Rotulorum Originalum in Curia Scaccarii Abbreviatio, 1 and 2, 2 volumes
Rotulus Cancellarii, 3 Johan, 1 volume
Rotulus, Magnus Pipæ, 31 Hen 1, 1 volume
Rotuli de Oblatis et finibus in Turri Londinensi asservati Temp. Reg. Johannis, 1 volume
Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum, 1 volume
Record Commission, Circular, Questions, 1833, 1 volume
Sir H. Ellis's Introduction and Indexes to Domesday Book, volumes 1 and 2, 2 volumes
Statutes of the Realm, volumes 1 to 9, and indexes, 12 volumes
The Record of Caernarvon, 1 volume
Testa de Nevill sive Liber Fœdorum in Curia Scaccarii, 1 volume
The Acts of the Parliament of Scotland, volumes 2 to 11, 10 volumes
Valor Ecclesiasticus, volumes 1 to 6, 6 volumes.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CHANGES IN RAILWAY TIME TABLES.—A meeting was held on Monday evening, at Payten's Woolpack Hotel, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposed alterations in the railway time table. The Mayor of Parramatta (Mr. C. J. Byrnes) occupied the chair, and the meeting was attended by several influential citizens. The chairman having stated the object of the meeting, and his concurrence in the generally expressed opinion that the new time table would not be at all convenient for the inhabitants of Parramatta, the Rev. Ralph Mansfield, in a clear and concise speech, argued that the change in the time table should never have been made unless absolutely unavoidable. Again, he thought that the number of trains should never be diminished, especially around the metropolis, where the population was ever on the increase, and if anything called rather for a corresponding increase in travelling accommodation than any withdrawal of trains. Another objection which might be urged against the proposed alteration was, that they were not made known early enough. It was necessary that they should be laid before the public a considerable time prior to their final adoption, in order that all those persons concerned in the matter might express their opinions upon it, and if hostile to the movement might have an opportunity of showing cause why it should not be carried out; and even when the changes were finally fixed, the new table should be published at least a month before coming into operation, thus preparing the public for the new regulations. These were all arguments against the mode of action adopted by the Government in this instance, and he therefore hoped that the meeting he addressed would succeed in coming to some conclusion by which the Government might be induced so to modify and alter the proposed time-table as to meet their wishes, together with those of the majority of the travelling public. The Rev. J. B. Laughton considered that the question at issue was one that greatly concerned the comfort and convenience of the people of Parramatta. He fully concurred in the views expressed by the previous speaker, and thought that there was much need for reform in the manner of framing such alterations as those proposed to be effected. The new time-table, instead of being an improvement upon the one now in operation, was nearly all for the worse as far as Parramatta was concerned. Even the present time-table was capable of much improvement, and he thought the best thing the meeting could do, would be to draw up a complete time-table and submit it to the Government for adoption. Mr. H. Fairclough thought that such a procedure would savour too much of dictation to the Government. What he especially wished to see was, that the convenience of the season-ticket holders residing in the town might be studied a little more. There were over forty of those season-ticket holders, the majority of whom travelled first-class, and as most of these gentlemen left their Sydney offices at four o'clock it would be much to their advantage if the 4.30 suburban train were to be extended to Parramatta, so that instead of having to loiter about Sydney for upwards of an hour, they might proceed without loss of time to their homes. By this arrangement there would be comparatively few passengers for Parramatta by the mail train, and the Government would be relieved from the absurdity of carrying a number of empty carriages up the Western line beyond Parramatta as would be the case if, as proposed, the 5.25 train were to stop at all the suburban stations to disgorge its passengers. It would be better, perhaps, for the meeting to confine its attention to the procuring an extension of the 4.30 train, for it would not be a wise policy to ask the Government for too much. Mr. J. F. Staff agreed that it would be highly convenient to the inhabitants of Parramatta if the 4.30 train were to be extended to the town, but thought that one of the two morning trains running from hence at 7.50 and 8.38 might be dispensed with, as they left so close together. The Rev. J. B. Laughton thought that in making any application to the Government the meeting should endeavour to obtain alterations in other trains besides the 4.30 p.m. The Rev. Ralph Mansfield pointed out that each person probably had his peculiar interest to serve, and unless the meeting acted with unity they would probably fail to attain the object they sought. The extension of the 4.30 train appeared to be a desideratum wished for by all, and it would, therefore, be better to limit the application to that particular train. The Rev. J. B. Laughton did not think the promoters of the movement would trespass much upon the good will of the Government if they asked for the extension of the 10.30 p.m. suburban train to Parramatta, in order to suit the convenience of persons attending meetings in Sydney, and wishing to return to their homes at a reasonable hour. Mr. H. Fairclough pointed out the anomaly of Parramatta being classed in one way as an up country, when it was a suburban station. He then moved the following resolution, viz., "That the Government be requested to continue the 4.30 p.m. train, now running to Parramatta." The Rev. R. Mansfield seconded the resolution. Mr. John Taylor remarked that there was no doubt this alteration, if effected, would prove of great benefit to Parramatta, as it would be the means of inducing many persons to become residents in the town who might otherwise be deterred by the difficulty of reaching their homes in reasonable time after their day's labour in the metropolis. The motion was then put and carried unanimously. Mr. R. L. I. Rowling moved,—"That the following gentlemen be appointed a deputation to wait on the Minister for Works to carry out the object of the foregoing resolution, viz.:—The Mayor, Captain Fairclough, Rev. R. Mansfield, Messrs. A. T. Holroyd, George Rattray, F. Watkins, and W. Bowden." Mr. Neil seconded. Carried unanimously. Mr. H. Fairclough moved,—"That the Mayor wait upon the Minister for Works to ascertain what time it would be convenient for him to receive the deputation." The Rev. R. Mansfield seconded. Carried unanimously. The Rev. J. B. Laughton moved,—"That the deputation now appointed be authorised to endeavour to effect such other alterations in the time-table as in their opinion will be conducive to the interests of the inhabitants of Parramatta." Mr. George Rattray seconded. After a few remarks from gentlemen present, the motion was put, and carried unanimously. Mr. J. F. Staff proposed, and Mr. H. Fairclough seconded a vote of thanks to the chairman. The vote was carried by acclamation. The Mayor proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Fairclough for the trouble he had taken to call the meeting together, and the general interest he had evinced in a matter so calculated to be for the advantage of the town. Mr. Rowling seconded; and the motion being carried, the meeting dispersed.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

VICTORIA.

FROM Melbourne we have files to the 20th instant.

Two stoppages occurred on the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company's line on Monday. As the train which leaves Melbourne at eleven minutes past 1 for Richmond was going along at its usual speed (says the *Daily Telegraph*) the reflections of the passengers, alternating between the sermons they had heard and the dinners of which they were to partake, were rudely broken by a sudden halt near Jolimont. Of course, it was a mere nothing. As the engine-driver, perceiving that the Jolimont gates were shut, preferred to pull up, instead of showing his *esprit de corps* by following the example lately set him by a Ballarat *confrère*, the stoker descended, threw wide the portals, and after he had regained his place, the train proceeded on its way, the gatekeeper appearing in sight with his *cara sposa* from an afternoon ramble, just in time to catch a glimpse of the last carriage before it was hidden from sight by the curve in the line. On the same evening the last train, which leaves Windsor at nine minutes past 10, was brought to a standstill near the Botanic Gardens. It was found that the train had passed over some obstruction. On search being made, the body of a man, over which it had passed, was found lying across the rails. Life was extinct, and the body was identified as that of one Thomas Smith, and was taken to the Morgue. Deceased had been living at the Railway Hotel, Elizabeth-street, and letters with the Alexandra post-mark were found in his pockets.

A notice, published in Friday's *Government Gazette*, calls the attention of commanders and officers of vessels to the fact that the practice adopted by seamen of carrying about their persons when on shore sheathed knives, is in direct contravention of The Town and Country Police Act (18 Vict., No. 14, sec. 5, part 24), which attaches a penalty of £20 on every person who may be found carrying any fire-arms, sword, dirk, dagger, or other offensive weapon within any town or place. Officers of vessels are therefore requested to warn seamen accordingly, and to use their utmost endeavours to prevent their crews from appearing on shore so armed.

There was another tremendous run with the Melbourne hounds on Saturday last (the *Argus* reports). The meet was at Mordialloc, at 10, when there was a muster of about twenty, who proceeded seven miles in the direction of Frankston, and, turning to the left, attempted to cross the creek leading from the great swamp into the bay; but the usual crossing-place being impracticable, it was found necessary to go right on to Frankston Bridge before access could be had to the hunting ground. The hounds were thrown off at a quarter to 12, and almost immediately after three kangaroos started off. There was some difficulty in getting all the hounds to the trail of one particular kangaroo, but when this was effected they went away at a splitting pace, making the field very select in about ten minutes. It is impossible to name, or to describe, the different localities through which the hunt passed, further than that it may be said there was timber to the right, timber to the left, timber in front, and lots of dead timber. And through this interesting kind of country the hounds followed their game for twenty miles, when they were whipped off in view of a mob of kangaroos, numbering about fifty, within two miles of Hastings, on Western Port Bay, there being only eight horsemen at the finish. On inquiring how far Mordialloc was off, the answer given was twenty-five miles by the nearest track, which conveyed to the gentlemen who came from or near Melbourne the gratifying intelligence that they were then forty miles from home. Of course, there are some persons who consider hunting through such a country as that of last Saturday very agreeable, but there is no comparison between it and that of the previous Saturday.

No trace has yet been obtained of the body of M. D'Aleustel (the *Age* states), who has been missing for several days past, and from the swollen state of the river from the recent heavy rains, it is more than probable that the body will be floated into the lower Yarra, if, as suspected, the unfortunate gentleman has committed suicide. Of this there can be very little doubt, and fresh strength has been given to the supposition by the fact that when the police took possession of his property they found the newspaper report of the late case against M. D'Aleustel lying on his table, as if he had been reading it the last thing before leaving the house to which he has never returned.

It is stated in the *Geelong Advertiser* that, during the late encampment, the bushranger Power and his mate Kelly paid a visit to Geelong, and put up for a night at Macpherson's stables. They first went to Mr. Hudson's, at the Rising Sun, where Power was identified by Mr. Burns, sale clerk to Mr. Howell, as Johnson, who some years ago carried on business as a salesman near the Crown Hotel. They asked for accommodation for their horses in Mr. Howell's yards, but those stables not being available, they were recommended to Macpherson's. Power asked where Macpherson's was, and, upon being informed, said, "Oh, those are Thompson's old stables." Thompson was the name of the proprietor when Johnson was in Geelong. Mr. Burns, at the time, had not the slightest suspicion that Johnson and Power were one and the same person.

The career of the Industrial School girls after they leave the State institutions (observes the *Telegraph*) has lately excited some controversy; and the conclusion that immorality is the principal feature in their after-life has generally gained credence, from the number of cases continually coming before the public. Another example was disclosed at the City Court on Saturday. A stout, but otherwise diminutive girl, named Theresa Churchill, was charged with being an absconder from the schools, and it transpired that during their peregrinations on Friday night, detectives Hartney and Mackey visited a noted house in Romeo-lane. There they found this youthful offender in a perfect sink of vice, apparently as much at home as the oldest inhabitant of the place. Information had previously been given to the police, that she had absconded from the service of a Mrs. Mooney, at Hawthorn, to whom she had been hired out before her term of committal to the schools had expired. She was therefore arrested, and was brought before the Bench on Saturday, and by them remanded to Hawthorn.

The cantata composed by Mr. C. E. Horsley for the festival at the opening of the new Town Hall is now finished, and, from such opportunities as we (*Argus*) have had of judging of its merits, we have no hesitation in saying it is worthy of the composer and of the occasion. The Philharmonic Society and all the choral Societies of this city have expressed a desire to join in its production, so that it may be rendered with all the effect desirable.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

Brandy		£583	12	8
Gin		193	17	0
Whisky		31	14	5
Rum		967	6	2
Perfumed spirits		33	18	5
All other spirits		43	10	6
Wine		36	13	6
Ale, porter, and beer	(in wood)	13	15	6
	(in bottle)	46	1	6
Tobacco and snuff		119	10	0
Tea		253	13	0
Coffee and chicory		36	19	10
Sugar (unrefined)		175	0	0
Pilotage		7	3	0
Dues		1	10	0
Ad valorem		320	1	2
Total		£3867	5	9

At Messrs. Mort and Co.'s wool sale, this afternoon, 397 bales were offered. Scoured wools, of which there was a good selection, did not meet with much request, but there was a brisk demand for greasy and washed, the former at a decided advance on recent quotations. About 15,000 sheepskins were quitted at full rates. Particulars of sales were as follows:—VL, 5 bales greasy wool at 7¼d.; heart in diamond, 9 ditto damaged at 4½d.; 4 handwashed at 11d.; FL, 4 mixed at 5¼d.; 2 greasy at 6d.; 1 lambs at 7½d.; Curindi, over H, 30 greasy at 7¼d., 3 clippings at 4d.; JLCR, 6 fleece at 13d., 1 damaged at 11d., 1 mixed at 7d.; Y, in circle, 4 clippings at 3¾d., 3 greasy at 7d., 1 fleece at 10¾d., 1 black at 9½d.; Fort Cooper, 15 greasy at 6½d., 23 at 7¼d., 1 clippings at 3½d.; BS, 5 handwashed at 10¾d.; B and MJ, in diamond, 14 scoured at 14½d., 5 at 11¾d.; A M'D, 4 fleece at 13d., 2 greasy damaged at 5¾d.; KY over Barrabra, 12 greasy at 8½d.; GS, 12 handwashed at 11d.; MG over Brookstead, 19 scoured at 17½d., 1 at 10½d.; Hillsboro over BK, 5 handwashed at 9¾d. In small lots, 10 scoured at 11½d. to 18d., 2½ handwashed at 9¾d. to 11½d., 8 fleece at 6d. to 13d., 17 greasy at 3d. to 7½d., 3 broken and fleece at 5½d. to 8¾d., 18 mixed pieces and clippings at 2¾d. to 8½d.

The cargo of Mauritius sugars ex Albion will be offered at auction, by Messrs. Stubbs and Co., to-morrow (Thursday).

Messrs. Want and Simpson report the sale by private contract of 20,000 store sheep on the Mount Hutton station, Queensland, viz., 16,000 wedders at 6s. per head, and 4000 ewes at 4s. 6d. per head.

The best sample of Hawaiian sugar yet received from Honolulu is now on view at Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's rooms. It is a light counter of excellent colour and grain; other samples are also shown.

The Alexandra (s.) brings Melbourne papers to the 20th instant. The *Argus* of Monday reports:—

In the import markets, throughout the forenoon, no sign of vitality has been apparent, and except for the few trade orders requiring immediate execution, no demand for merchandise of scarcely any description has come under our notice. Breadstuffs are steady, at unaltered rates. Flour realises £11 2s 6d to £11 7s 6d, and notwithstanding that millers would not object to an advance on present prices, any attempt hitherto to establish a rise has not been successful. Wheat is much wanted; sales can be effected at 4s 10d and 5s. In oats we have little to report to-day beyond the fact that prices are very firm at 3s 2d to 3s 4d. Maize is disposed of at 4s 3d to 4s 4d, but the market is not at all strong. Candles do not meet with the slightest attention; there is no inquiry, and sales can only be made with the greatest difficulty; we quote 10½d for the best brands. Currants are firm at 4d to 4½d; purchasers continue to operate to a moderate extent at our quotations. Malt is very depressed; superior samples, however, are extremely scarce, and for such close up to 8s could be obtained, though for the ordinary run of qualities a lower figure would have to be accepted. Sugar still commands a good deal of notice, purchases for trade requirements being freely made. The mail steamer Malta takes 14,122 sovereigns, 122,379 oz. 2 dwts. 20 grs. gold, of which 10,582 oz. 4 dwts. 12 grs. is New Zealand produce. The clearances of gold effected at the Customs during the past week amounted to 22,839 oz. The total quantity exported since the beginning of the year has been 665,374 oz., of which 109,934 oz. were transhipments from New Zealand. The total exports during the corresponding period of last year amounted to 694 106 oz., of which 69,239 oz. were the produce of New Zealand gold-fields.

De Beer's Melbourne Shipping and Freight Report of the 18th instant is as follows:—

The same absence of animation in freights to England which was current at date of my circular of 21st ultimo, still continues, as was then looked forward to, yet the transactions of the past month, as noted below, will be found to compare not unfavourably with those of the same season last year, as also for several years past. The clearances for England, having regard to season, have been upon fair average scale, and comprise the Strathdon, Dover Castle, Norfolk, and Loch Earn, for London, besides the Great Britain (ss.), for Liverpool; the berth homewards being now occupied by the Crusader, Superb, Suffolk, and Asia, all for London. Colonial produce of all descriptions, including gold, has been scarce during the month, still the same rates of freight current during last month are now being paid, viz., ½d per lb. for greasy, and ⅝d for scoured wool; leather, 30s; mimosa bark, 30s; tallow, 20s to 25s—all per ton of 20 cwt. Preserved meats, in cases, 30s per 40 cubic feet. The season's slackness already referred to in shipments will no doubt continue until the commencement of our next year's exports, which will commence in October next; and as there will doubtless be quite as much produce available for shipment as was the case last season, with the addition of recent advices from home being in favour of fewer suitable ships resorting to the port, it is reasonable to suppose that the rates of freight during next year will be upon an enhanced scale. Although the season for arrival at home is favourable for passengers leaving here, still the traffic continues quiet, the best indication of which is the fact of the favourite steamer Great Britain having cleared out on the 15th instant for Liverpool, with an unusually small number, having only about 50 in the saloon and 350 in the intermediate and steerage, being greatly under her usual complement. A fair amount of chartering business has been effected during the month, the following being the transactions which have to be reported, viz.:—The French barque Isabelle, a full cargo of bone manure for Colombo (Ceylon), at 32s; schooner Catherine Fullerton, grain (consisting of breadstuffs and horse feed), for Mauritius, at 30s; both shiploading here and with coals, via Newcastle, the Dutch barques Pasaruang and Cornelia Mathilde to a port in Java at 15s; North-German schooner Honolulu, for Banda, 22s; Norwegian barques Taliesman and Holmestrand, each at 15s, and returning with sugar at 35s; iron schooner Cleopatra, 25s to Honolulu, and 45s for guano from Malden Island to Melbourne; North-German barque Lissie, 16s to Hongkong; while the ship Ebiana gets 28s for San Francisco; but this extreme rate has been paid under exceptional circumstances, and nothing approaching it is in ordinary cases procurable. The season for the shipment of horses for India being unfavourable for arrival there, only one ship has been taken up for that employment for Calcutta, viz., the Loch Lomond, at £900, charterers finding all requisites, the ship, in addition, having the liberty of taking railway sleepers for deadweight, which are procurable at 10s per ton. For Colombo a small vessel is wanted also for conveyance of stock, but the rate offered being a low one, no business has yet resulted. As the proper season comes round a large and brisk trade is anticipated in this now important branch of shipping business. For the Fiji Islands, the colonial-owned barque Koh-i-Noor has been taken up, to proceed thence with cargo and passengers, returning to this port via Newcastle, on terms kept private, while the brig Anna, and schooner Orita are also advertised for same destination on owners' account. Several ships are required to load coals at Newcastle for the following ports at the rates quoted, viz., Calcutta, 20s; Bombay, 25s; San Francisco, 24s to 25s; Hongkong, 16s. To load guano at Malden for the United Kingdom a few handy-sized vessels can be placed at former rates. Coal freights from Newcastle to this port have to some extent improved, 12s being now freely paid to Hobson's Bay. The charter of the American barque Chasca, with Chinese to Hongkong, reported in my last month's circular, was subsequently cancelled, being substituted by the colonial-owned ship Chelsea, shortly expected to arrive, at the usual figure of £4 per head, the ship finding fuel and water. The sales of shipping concluded during the month embrace only the Prince Victor, 294 tons register, 7 years A1, built in 1861 at Prince Edward's Island, at £2250; and the E. M. Young, 345 tons, 9 years A1, built at Dundee last year, at £4450.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.
DAWSON AND CO.—At their Homebush Yards, at half-past 9, Heifers, Fat Wethers; at Pitt-street Yards, at 11, Horses; at Camperdown Yards, at half-past 2, Horses; at Pitt-street Yards, at half-past 2, Lambs, Calves, Pigs, &c.
WANT AND SIMPSON.—At the Victoria Yards, Petersham, at half-past 3, Fat Cattle.
G. M. PITT.—At his Yards, Fullagar's, at half-past 11, Fat Cattle.
W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, at 11, Fat Cattle; at half-past 11, Fat Ewes.
SULLIVAN AND TINDALE.—At their Homebush Yards, at half-past 9, Fat Bullocks.
BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At their Yards, at 10, Milch Cows, &c.; at 11, Fat Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at 12, Fat Bullocks.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2, Wool, Sheepskins.
J. A. TURNER.—At Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2, Wool, Sheepskins.
IRWIN AND CO.—At Chamber of Commerce, at half-past 2, Wool, Sheepskins.
RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2, Wool, Sheepskins.
LISTER AND SON.—At their Rooms, at 11, Unredeemed Pledges.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, Drapery, &c.
ELLIS AND CO.—At their Depot, at 10, Milch Cows, &c.; at half-past 11, Fat Calves, Pigs, Lambs.
M. MOLONY.—At his Rooms, at 11, Boots and Shoes.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 11, Jewellery, Watches, &c.; at the Warehouse of Messrs. Raphael and Co., Castlereagh-street, at 11, Clearance Sale of Timber, Furniture, &c.
C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Winter Drapery, Waterproof Tweeds, Clothing, &c.
R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Oilmen's Stores, Sugars, Jams, Currants, &c.; at Lamb's Bond, at 11, Tobacco and Cigars; at Lime-street Wharf, at 3, Pine Logs.

The German papers assert that "Janus" is not the work of Dr. Dollinger, but of Professor Huber, who has been long known in Munich as a strong opponent of Papal claims.

THE JURIDICIAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the above society, held in London on the 30th March, the Chairman, Lord Westbury, delivered the following address, which will be found of particular interest in connection with the appointment of a Law Commission :—

His Lordship said he must congratulate the society on the fact that its last year had been a year of progress, but he must suggest to the council the expediency of publishing an annual volume, containing not only what he might call its transactions, but some account of the discussions which followed the reading of the various papers at its meetings. Those papers, he might add, exhibited great ability, and he regretted that they were not so generally known as they deserved to be. He found, on referring to the observations which he had made when he inaugurated the society in 1855, that several great and important subjects of legal amendment and of the advance of legal science had been submitted by him for the consideration of the society; but he was sorry to have to say that, with very few exceptions, all those subjects remained precisely in the same position in which they then stood. It was, indeed, extraordinary that with all the virtues of our national character there should be found mixed up so much of *inertia*, so much unwillingness to admit the imperfections of some of our institutions, and so much of timidity with regard to change or improvement. It was undoubtedly true that things in this country seldom underwent alteration until after the lapse of many years some overwhelming occurrence arose, and we then legislated very often in a hurry, and in the confusion of the moment instead of making our amendments the result of deliberate judgment. Having given expression to these preliminary remarks, he would advert to the subjects which the Government now proposed to lay before the people of England, and on which a learned body like that which he had the honour of addressing ought to be the guides of the public at large. One of the chief topics which he had submitted to the consideration of the society in 1855 was the paramount necessity of an alteration in our judicial institutions. He had pointed out how the province of justice, which ought to be one and entire, had been divided in England into two separate districts unconnected with one another, and how necessary it was that they should be united together so that justice might be administered from a single source and not from opposite and conflicting sources. He recollected very well having made a similar statement some 30 years ago, and his suggestion was then looked upon as a mere dream that ought not to be seriously attended to. It had, however, won its way at last, and was recognised in the report of the Judicature Commission—a report emanating from persons of the highest possible authority in respect of station, intellect, and judgment—as indicating an improvement which was greatly demanded in our judicial institutions. The bill introduced by the Government, feeble and imperfect as it was, also recognised the principle for which he had long contended, and he should be exceedingly glad if the members of the Juridical Society would direct their attention to the subject. The Government proposed to form the existing Courts of Justice into one great corporate body, all the Courts to be integral members of that body, and each Court to be in itself self-sufficient and armed with powers to administer every description of jurisdiction. But although that was the principle of the bill, the Courts were to remain the same in name as now, and it was evident, therefore, that the same Courts which now administered law would have the inclination to delegate to those Courts which at present administered equity any case arising before them which happened to be governed more particularly by the principles of equitable jurisdiction, so that we should not in reality attain, after all, anything like a perfect blending of the administration of law and equity. Now, he wished the society thoroughly to understand the consequences of the present separation of the two systems. It was impossible that the mind of the Judge, which was confined to one department, should be so much enlarged and instructed in the principles of the administration of justice as the mind of a Judge who was trained to administer the duties which belonged to the whole province of jurisprudence. Was it not absurd, too, that the highest obligations of justice, as in the familiar cases of guardians and trustees, should be ignored by one set of Courts, and that we should be compelled to resort to another set of Courts to enforce the performance of the most plain and simple moral obligations? Yet such were our institutions that the most flagrant description of injustice—such as the corrupt exercise of power over the mind of another in the case of persons occupying positions of confidence and trust—was something unknown to our ordinary legal tribunals, and which they possessed no authority to punish or redress. Surely it was ridiculous to have such a division in the administration of justice; and although the Government now proposed to give that jurisdiction to which he referred, yet he was afraid the change would be of little use until we had men who were fitted by education to administer it; for it was, he was afraid, but too true—and true without reproach to any individual—that our Courts had been so separated from one another that the practitioners and Judges administering one form of justice knew but little of the principles or mode of procedure by which those were guided who administered justice under a different system. The remedy for the difficulty which he had just pointed out lay, as he had stated fifteen years ago, in a more enlarged system of legal education. The system of education for the law had, he was sorry to say, for a long time languished, and was even now far from being in a flourishing state; but until there was a system of education comprehending the whole province of justice, it would be idle to expect that we should have men who would be perfectly familiar with the universal principles of its administration, and capable of presiding over Courts which were to be at once Courts of Law and Courts of Equity. Lord Mansfield, for instance, had left his mark on English law; but whence did he derive that enlarged comprehension of justice and that extensive power of applying its principles by which he was distinguished? He had in early youth received the chief part of his education in Scotland, and had become familiar with the civil law, drawing from that source the principles which he afterwards applied with so much credit and utility to the improvement of our jurisprudence. He trusted, therefore, that the society would agree with him as to the necessity of impressing on young men who were being brought up to the profession of the law how desirable it was that they should study the law in a different mode from that of mere *memoriter* application, and with other views than those of obtaining a proficiency in the ready citation of decided cases. (Hear, hear.) It was useless to shut our eyes to the evils which existed, and if we wished to take that place in the jurisprudence of the world which this noble country was entitled to occupy, we must elevate our knowledge of jurisprudence as a science. Passing from that subject to the state of our law, he regretted to have to say that but little in the way of improvement had been effected in that respect during the last fifteen years. That little consisted in some expurgation of the statute-book and in some acknowledgements of the duty of making a digest with reference to the ultimate codification of the English law. On the last point he had nothing to tell the society but what was a simple matter of vexation. It was said of Lord Bacon that when he wanted to bribe James I. into a condonation of his offences he promised him as the best gift he could confer on his fellow-subjects that in three years he would make a code of English law. The promise was of course, neglected, and yet that great man believed that which he promised to be a thing which, if done, would be ample atonement for all those offences which were laid to his charge. As the society was well aware, a Commission had been issued two or three years ago for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency of preparing a digest of the law. That Commission reported that it was a thing practicable, a thing most expedient, and calculated to be most useful to the community. Unfortunately they accompanied that statement with others which had a backward tendency, and the matter remained now, to his great regret, in a position in which the whole work had yet to be begun and performed. He was glad, however, to be able to add that he had heard the Chancellor of the Exchequer not long ago state that he thought no public money could be better expended than in the production of a digest of the law, and he trusted the work might, with those encouraging words to look to, in time be accomplished. So far as the condition of our law was concerned, we stood completely alone in the civilised world. There was not a nation in Europe that had not made in that respect greater progress. The *code civile* of Italy was admirable; far superior to the Code Napoleon; and why was it, he would ask, that with all our knowledge and the treasures of our experience for 300 years embodied in reports, we could not extract gold out of the dust, cast away all the dirt by which it was encompassed, and embody it in a code which would remain to our credit without having the trouble to delve and dig for it in those masses of rubbish which were called reports? (Hear, hear.) The reason why that was not done he was unable to tell, but that it ought to be done no man of common sense entertained, he believed, the slightest doubt. It was the duty of every lawgiver not only to enact good laws, but to enact them in such a manner that the knowledge of them might be accessible to all. Was the knowledge of our law thus accessible? The people placed abundant confidence in the integrity of its administration, and deservedly so. It was that confidence that had preserved our system, for, generally speaking, the unfortunate man who found himself under the necessity of going to law, felt that he was about to commit himself to some horrid unknown region, abounding in snares and pitfalls, into which he entered with fear and trembling, and rejoiced if by any chance, after years of suffering, he was emancipated from that desert and that state of bondage. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) Why should such a state of things be permitted to continue? As all sluggards said, there were lions in the path. But what were those lions? In answering that question he would urge on the society not to be led away by any mere idolatry of names; for there were distinguished men who talked of the non-elasticity of a code and the impossibility of deciding cases which might arise if the law were reduced to anything like definite rules. He had mentioned a short time ago in the House of Lords that when dining with the late Lord Lyndhurst, about twenty-five years ago, there being present an American lawyer of considerable reputation, and several other men eminent in the law, and the conversation happening to turn on the peculiarity of our jurisdiction, Lord Lyndhurst, whether ironically or not he could not say, expressed an opinion to the effect that the highest conceivable perfection in the administration of justice was to have one Court appointed to administer all the inferior rules of law and another the superior rules of equity. (A laugh.) He referred to that conversation merely to show that men should not permit their own free unfettered reason to be dragged at the chariot wheels of any man, however eminent he might be. In making these observations he was reminded of the old story of a good Roman Catholic priest, who, being perfectly ignorant of Latin, had a breviary in which the word "*Mumpsimus*" was substituted for the word "*Sumpsimus*, the printer having made a blunder. The good man having read the breviary for thirty years regularly somebody proposed to him that the error should be corrected, but he insisted that he would not give up his "*Mumpsimus*." *Mutato nomine de nobis fabula narratur*. Much the same thing might with perfect truth be said of the mode in which we dealt with subjects of legal reform; but it was something to have the admission made that reform was necessary, and he trusted that we should not be long in finding a remedy for the existing evils. Leaving that subject, he would briefly advert to the law of primogeniture. The Government proposed to abolish that law. They meant to provide in cases of intestacy for an equal distribution of real property, which amounted in truth to a denial of the right of primogeniture. Now, he was not at all timid as a reformer, but it was one thing to reform the law as an instrument of the judicial administration of justice, and another thing to alter the institutions of a people. We could easily alter the administration of the law by making it more economical in point of procedure, but it was a perilous thing to alter any portion of the institutions of the people at large. Our present system was derived from the great feudal principle that the polity of the country was founded on the land and made to depend on the land. The proposed change was quite a different thing from an amendment. Primogeniture, for instance, led to the sending out of the cadets of families into the world, where they won for themselves, under the pressure of necessity, great names and great fortunes. How much did not our empire in India owe to the exertions of young cadets, especially Scotch, who had left their home under the pressure of the institution of which he was speaking? It was, indeed, said that any man might prevent the operation of the new law by making a will; but it should be borne in mind that when the inheritance of the eldest son was once stamped by the Legislature as an institution which ought not to exist, things would, under the influence of public opinion, come to assume a very different form, so that the subject was one well deserving of careful attention. (Hear, hear.) The noble and learned lord in the next place touched on the promised measure of the Government with respect to the transfer of land, observing that abroad our system of uses and trusts was unknown, and that, instead of them, recourse was had to simple contract and agreement, which he said was much more effectual and infinitely less cumbrous. Dismissing that subject, the noble and learned lord adverted to the relations between husband and wife, especially with reference to the rights of the latter with respect to property, observing that there was no doubt great room for improvement in such matters. In this country we adhered entirely to the proposition that marriage was a legal transfer to the husband of the wife's personal property as well as of the income derived from her real property. That was, however, accompanied with the condition that the gift was made in order that the husband might maintain the wife. Was that a trust in the proper sense of the word or was it an obligation that ought to be made the condition of the gift, so that when the trust was not performed the gift might be resumed and placed under regulations? In justice he thought it was so, and probably to that extent most of those whom he had the honour to address would be willing to accept an alteration of the law. He would, however, suggest to the members of the society that they should examine the different Bills which might from time to time be introduced into Parliament on the subject, and see how it was proposed to meet the difficulty as to how far the wife was to be made to contribute to the necessities of the family. He next came to the measure which the Government had introduced on the subject of naturalization and neutrality. He had striven for years during the Government of Lord Palmerston to procure the sanction of the principle that aliens might be permitted to hold land in this country. Lord Palmerston, however, held peculiar views on the subject, and he was unable to carry out his object. The principle was now being acted upon, and the issue would be, he hoped, the production of the best results. He begged, in conclusion, earnestly to direct the attention of the society to the various questions to which he had alluded, because the expression of the opinions of such a body upon them was the best way to secure that they should be understood, and thus a great benefit would by its means be conferred upon the community. (Cheers.)

On the motion of Sir P. Colquhoun, seconded by Mr. Napier Higgins, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the noble and learned lord at the close of his address, and the proceedings terminated.

THE PLEBISCITE.

The following address has been issued by the Democratic Committee in Paris :—

"Citizens,—The 2nd of December bowed down France beneath the power of one man. To-day personal government is judged by its fruits. Experience condemns it, the nation repudiates it. At the last election the French people made distinctly known its sovereign will—for personal government it desires to substitute government of the country by the nation. Does the new Constitution upon which the reigning Power summons you to pronounce realise the national desire? No. The new Constitution does not establish the government of the country by the nation. It is but a pretence to that end. Personal government is not destroyed; it preserves intact its most formidable prerogatives. It continues to exist in foreign affairs, in the personal right to make treaties and to declare war—rights of which such fatal use for the country has been made during the last 15 years. It exists in domestic affairs in the personal government of the Chief of the State by the aid of Ministers whom he appoints, of a Council of State which he appoints, of a Senate which he nominates, of a Corps Législatif which he practically appoints by means of official candidature and administrative pressure in the command of the armed force, the nomination to all public offices, in an excessive centralisation which gives him possession of all the organised forces of the empire, which withholds self-government from the communes, and which does not even leave to the people the right of electing their municipal officers. Finally, and crowning the edifice of Imperial omnipotence, the new Constitution hands over to the exclusive initiative of the Chief of the State the right which belongs essentially to every free people, of reforming whenever it thinks right its fundamental institutions, while at the same time it confers upon the Executive power the Cæsarian right of appeal to the people, is nothing else than a permanent menace of a *coup d'état*. Such is the Constitution which is proposed to you. It is your abdication which is sought. Will you assent to it? Will you renew the plenary powers of the empire? Will you, under the semblance of a Parliamentary system, consolidate personal government? If you wish to do so—vote 'Yes.' But if you bear in mind the teaching of events, if you have not forgotten the eighteen years of oppression, of outrages to liberty, nor Mexico, nor Sadowa, nor the debt increased by five milliards, nor the Budgets exceeding two milliards, nor the conscription, nor the heavy taxes, nor the enormous contingents—then you cannot vote 'Yes.' For all these evils—the traces of which France will be unable for a long time to efface—are the result of two plebiscites taken eighteen years ago, similar to that which is now submitted to you. For it is a signature in blank that is required from you, the alienation of your sovereignty, the infeudation of the popular right in the hands of one man and one family, the confiscation of the imprescriptible right of future generations. In the name of the sovereignty of the people and of the national dignity, in the name of order and social peace, which can only be obtained through the conciliation of interests and classes in a system of free democracy, reject by your vote the new Constitution. Protest by a negative vote, by blank votes, or even by abstention, all forms of protest will contribute to the advantage of liberty. For ourselves we shall resolutely vote 'No,' and we counsel you also to vote 'No.'"

The *Echo* says :—The "Central Committee of the *Plébiscite* of 1870" have issued a manifesto which, as it bears the name of the Viscomte de la Guéronnière, is likely to have great resemblance to the Imperial letter which, it is said, will be issued to every voter. The manifesto is as follows :—

"Liberty and Revolution are face to face. Both have displayed their lines of battle and their flags.

"Upon the flag of Liberty is written : *Yes*.

"Upon the flag of Revolution is written : *No*.

"To the triumph of liberty in France it is of the utmost importance that the *Plébiscite* of 1870 should receive the largest possible number of votes.

"It is this thought which has formed this association : The Central Committee of the *Plébiscite* of 1870.

"Formed in no exclusive spirit, this committee asks for the support of all those who believe that of all the economies which a country can make the largest is that which avoids a revolution."

To us it seems that whether the Emperor succeeds with the help of this powerful committee, or fails, a revolution will have been accomplished or must follow. The *Plébiscite* is at least a temporary and dangerous abandonment of Constitutional government.

The Sea Serpent again.—Of all the disagreeable sea serpents that have appeared to ancient or modern mariners (the *Pall Mall Gazette* observes) not one can compare for general repulsiveness with that which on the 12th April was seen by Captain Slocum and the crew of the schooner Saladin on her voyage from Jacmel, Hayti, with a cargo of copper, to New York. According to the account given in the *New York Herald*, on the morning of that day the captain saw what he thought was a wreck, on the starboard beam, about five miles distant, bearing E.N.E. On nearing the object it was discovered to be an enormous fish, larger than a ship. At 7.30 a.m. the schooner hove-to with the monster 20 feet distant on her starboard quarter. It is described as being 100 feet in length, its body measuring 40 and its tail 60 feet. The most curious feature about it was an immense body of hard gristly matter, 12 feet in height, 40 feet in width, with the same length, entirely void within, forming a large bladder-shaped balloon, which, filled with air, buoyed the serpent on the water. This oval buoy had regular ridges, running from the apex or head (for this bladder preceded the body of the fish) to where it joined the main body. These ridges extend fore and aft at intervals of four inches, with a regular height of two inches, and gave to the surface the appearance of the network of a balloon. The bladder portion was elastic, and yielded to the movements of the sea; it was two inches thick, but of a hard, dense, impenetrable character, and would resist knife or bullet. On each side of this floating dome were two heavy paddles, each five feet long, by which the monster made progress. The fish proper, which was but an appendage tailed on to this blown-up bladder, consisted of a heavy fishy substance, with brown sides; and about ten feet from the dome were two eyes, one on either side of a large horn. From this point the fish tapered on to a forked tail, of a material as heavy and hard as iron. Captain Slocum declares that the tail would weigh 100 lbs. to the cubic foot, and the forks of the tail stood horizontally in the water, but submerged 4 feet, the rest of the monster "sitting lightly on the ocean wave." He feared to fire at her or disturb her in any way, as one movement on her part would have sunk the Saladin. He believes that she has some internal engine by which she fills her balloon with air, and discharges it at pleasure, then sinking out of sight. Her touch is poison, and her contact dangerous. How this latter point was discovered is not stated, but quite enough is told to prove that a most dangerous monster has been seen for the first, and everybody must hope for the last, time.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

General Post Office, Sydney, 22nd June, 1870.

It is hereby notified for public information, that mails will be made up for dispatch per CITY OF MELBOURNE, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, closing at 2 p.m., for transmission via NEW ZEALAND and SAN FRANCISCO; and that the following rates of postage will be chargeable, viz. :—

For UNITED KINGDOM.—LETTERS 1s per half-ounce. NEWSPAPERS 3d each, and in addition by weight at 2d per ounce, to cover the cost of territorial transit through America.

For UNITED STATES, all parts of America, and intermediate places — LETTERS 6d per half-ounce. NEWSPAPERS 3d each, and (if for conveyance across the Continent of America), by weight at 2d per ounce.

It is at present uncertain whether any of the above rates will prepay correspondence to its destination. It is, however, believed in the case of correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom that such will be the case.

DANIEL EGAN.

Government Printing Office, 21st June, 1870.

The following Printed Public Documents can be obtained from this Office, on payment of the rates set opposite each.

THOS. RICHARDS, Government Printer.

4th Monthly List—Session 1870.

	Price per copy. s.	d.
ACTS.		
Appropriation, 33 Vict., No. 17	1	0
Audit, 33 Vict., No. 18	0	9
Cattle Sale Yards, 33 Vict., No. 16	0	3
Census, 33 Vict., No. 12	0	3
Gunpowder Export Restriction, 33 Vict., No. 15	0	3
Maitland Presbyterian Church Land	0	6
Promissory Oaths, 33 Vict., No. 14	0	3
Remission of Penalties, 33 Vict., No. 13	0	3
Small Debts Extension, 33 Vict., No. 11	0	3
DESPATCH.		
Polynesian Immigration—Further Despatch (93)	0	3
PETITIONS.		
Bernard M'Guckin and Daniel M'Bride (268)	0	3
Henry Cox (273)	0	3
Waiters—Certain of Sydney (214)	0	3
RETURNS TO ADDRESSES.		
Administration of Justice—Retrenchment in Police Magistrates (270)	0	3
Gold Fields—Reports on Southern 1866, 1867, and 1868 (263)	0	6
Hospital for the Insane—Report of Dr. Campbell (113)	1	0
RETURNS TO ORDERS.		
Crown Lands—Application of Mr. John Wood for closing Road through his Conditional Purchase (258)	1	3
Crown Lands—Application of Mr. George Wood for compensation for removal of Boundary Fence of his Conditional Purchase (259)	1	0
Crown Lands—Correspondence respecting Conditional Purchase of Michael Seary (285)	1	3
Crown Lands—Correspondence relative to Conditional Purchase of William James Arthur (216)	1	9
Crown Lands—Reserves for Travelling Stock (264)	0	3
Dredging Machines—Cost of and Work done by, in Port Jackson (265)	0	3
Expenditure of the respective Trustees of the Necropolis Haslem's Creek (c 49)	0	6
Newcastle Steam Coal Cranes—Correspondence and Return (267)	1	2
Railway Statistics (266)	0	3
REPORTS.		
Coal Fields—Report from Examiner of for 1869 (219)	0	6
Council of Education—Public Schools 1869 (116)	3	6
Council of Education—Certified Denominational Schools 1869 (117)	1	6
Printing Committee No. 6 (c 82), No. 7 (c 48), each	0	3
REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES.		
Mr. Thomas Scott—Sugar Cultivation (97)	1	2
Mrs. Mary Fogg (198)	0	9
Public Vehicles and Boats (86)	2	1
Sale of Liquors Licensing Act Amendment Bill—Progress (248)	2	0
Water Supply Sydney and Suburbs—Progress (247)	1	1
REPORT FROM COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS.		
Smith v. Deane—"The Hastings" (155)	3	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Alphabetical List of Members, Session 1870—Council (c 55)	0	3
Alphabetical List of Members who took the Oath, Session 1870—Council (c 54)	0	3
Alphabetical Register of Addresses and Orders for Papers—Assembly (286)	0	3
Alphabetical Register of Addresses and Orders for Papers—Council (c 56)	0	3
Alphabetical Register of Public Bills—Assembly (285)	0	3
Alphabetical Register of Public Bills—Council (c 57)	0	3
Business of Legislative Assembly, 1870 (287)	0	3
Crown Lands Alienation Act.—Amended Regulation (217)	0	3
Crown Lands—Reserved from Sale until Surveyed (c 40)	0	3
Explanatory Abstracts, Nos. 1 and 2 (281)	0	6
Meteorological Instruments—Letter from Government Astronomer (217)	0	3
Municipalities—By-laws, Broughton Creek and Bomaderry (212)	0	3
Municipalities—By-laws Borough of Newcastle (211)	0	3
Petitions—Alphabetical Abstract of, received by Legislative Council, Session 1870 (c 58)	0	3
Standing and Select Committees, Session 1870—Assembly (222)	0	3

N.B.—Twenty-five per cent. discount allowed to the Trade.

The above rates do not include postage.

Payment, in all cases, to be made in advance.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

PUMPS, American pumps, screwed for iron pipe
Iron standard pumps, with barrels brass lined
Iron and brass force pumps, single and double action, various sizes
IRON and LEAD PIPE, stocks and dies
Patent tube wrenches, tube cutters, tube vices, lead vices
GALVANIZED IRON, corrugated, 5 to 10 feet sheet
Ditto, ditto, curved, for tanks
Plain galvanized iron, sheet zinc, sheet lead, block tin
TINPLATES, 1 c, 1 x, 1 x x, square tin, 11, 12½, 14, and 17 inch
Sheet iron, perforated zinc, kettle ears, rivets, &c.
Tinsmiths' machines, English and American
Tinsmiths' and Plumber's materials of all kinds
For SALE by W. S. FRIEND and CO., Wholesal Ironmongers, 181, 183, 185, York-street.

JOHN AND HENRY GYWNNE, Engineers and Ironfounders, &c.
Works—Hammersmith Ironworks, W. } London,
Offices—89, Cannon-street, E.C. } England.
Portable, Vertical, and Stationary Engines and Boilers, Iron Houses, &c., Cotton Gins, Hydraulic Presses, Turbine Water Wheels, Quartz-Crushing Machines.
Six First-class Prize Medals.

JOHN and HENRY GWYNNE beg to direct the attention of all who are interested in the art of raising water, either for irrigation, reclamation and drainage works, manufacturing or other purposes, to their direct-acting CENTRIFUGAL PUMPING ENGINES, which are unsurpassed for durability, economy, efficiency, simplicity, and cheapness, dispensing with belts and all gearing required by all other pumps. These engines have been acknowledged by the Press and profession to be the most perfect ones in existence.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS worked by water, wind, or animal power; and every description of Machinery for colonial use.
SHEEPWASHING MACHINERY of the most improved descriptions.
No machines are genuine unless they carry their trade mark :—J & H in centre of G within clasped belt. Motto "Commune Bonum."
Sole Agents for Sydney—The Waterview Dry Dock and Engineering Company, Sydney.
Please address—JOHN and HENRY GWYNNE.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—The undersigned have now on view some rich and elegant designs in cruets, tea and breakfast services, soup and sauce tureens, liqueur stands, spoons, forks, and every other article which is manufactured in electro-plate. They are all WARRANTED of the best description, and for household wear are even superior to solid silver.
Inspection is solicited.
F. LASSETTER and CO., 421, George-street, Sydney.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.—Best quality. ALL SIGHTS, 10s 6d PER PAIR.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO., 326, George-street.

ON SALE, by the Undersigned—White's cement, cotton wick, in bales
Malt, in tanks; woolpacks and bags; also
Whiskies—Campbellton, Glenlivet, and Stewart's, Paisley, Scotch; Jamison and Donneville, Irish.
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO.

SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF.—CHINA, GLASS, and Earthenware, at greatly reduced prices, in consequence of expiration of lease. G. LANE, Staffordshire Warehouse, 359, George-street.

TIN PLATES, IC, IX Coke, IC, IX Charcoal. S. HOFFNUNG and CO., Wynyard-street.

WIRE NAILS, all gauges; Holloware, assorted tierces. S. HOFFNUNG and CO., Wynyard-st.

BOILED and RAW OIL, Turpentine, Kerosene. S. HOFFNUNG and CO., Wynyard-street.

3-BUSHEL BAGS, 2½, best quality, ex Borrowdale. S. HOFFNUNG and CO., Wynyard-street.

PLAID Boxes VESTAS, Japanned Boxes ditto, all sizes. S. HOFFNUNG and CO., Wynyard-street.

AMERICAN HARDWARE, BROOMS, SARSAPARILLA, OYSTERS, Preserved PEACHES, landing ex H. Erving, and Apenrade, from New York. S. HOFFNUNG and CO., Wynyard-street.

NOW LANDING, ex Harriet Ewing, from New York; City of Aberdeen, Caller Ou, and Pomona, from London :—
Douglas's pumps, assorted, Nos. 2 to 6
Day's spades, handled hoes, cut tacks in boxes
Scythe sneads, weighing-machines
H. and S. Collins's axes, hunter and broad hatchets
Ames's and Collin's L. H. and D. H. round and square mouth shovels
Cotton gins, assorted sizes
Glass paper and emery cloth, knife boards and polish
Horse traces, coil chain, and japanned dog chains
Vices, assorted, 30 to 100 lbs.; Scotch T hinges and iron butts
Planes—smooth, jack, trying, and bead
Shoe, scrub, and paint brushes; sash tools
Rim locks, Carpenter's and imitation patent; chest locks
Ivory table cutlery; butchers' knives, 5 to 16 inch
Boiler plates, assorted sizes; sheet iron, 8 to 24 gauge
Galvanized and black gas tube, ¼ to 1½ inch
Tin plates, ic, ix, ixx; tinmen's wire
Blasting and canister powder—Hall's
Fencing wire, galvanized and black, 6 to 12 gauge
Blundell, Spence and Co.'s white lead, paint oils
Hilton's cement and plaster paris.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

BORING RODS.—For SALE, one complete Set. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

GWYNNE'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 12-inch, with pipes, &c.
Parties about to erect sheepwashing machinery are invited to inspect the above at Mort's Dock Works, Balmain.
SUGAR MACHINERY :—
Two 40-inch, under-driven centrifugal sugar machines, with counter-gearing, complete
Two 30-inch, under-driven centrifugal sugar machines, with counter-gearing, complete
On SALE, by
Mort's Dock and Engineering Company, Balmain.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

A CARD.—Mr. JOHN SPENCER, Surgeon-Dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's. Honourable mention at Exhibition for artificial teeth. Single tooth from 7s 6d; artificial palates repaired; children's teeth regulated

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-dentist, has removed to 52, Hunter-street, corner of Bligh-street.

ESTABLISHED 28 years.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists. Diploma dated 1836. Pitt-street.

INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF for TOOTHACHE.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Pitt-street.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

MRS. WELSH'S Female PILLS remove all difficulties. Had only 468, Elizabeth-st., opp. Belmore Gardens.

SYDNEY HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY, (227, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.) ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
The Business of this Establishment is being carried on as usual, on behalf of the widow of the late proprietor, Mr. JOHN BELL.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s and 2s 6d each; per post 1s 2d and 2s 10d.

EAU DE COLOGNE.—JOHANN MARIA FARINA, opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne, Prussia, Established 1709.
By special appointment, purveyor to H. M. G. M. Queen Victoria, H.H.M.M. the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of France, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.
Prize Medals: London, 1851, 1862; Oporto, 1865; Paris, 1867.
The numerous imitations of my Eau de Cologne (the only genuine) which are constantly offered, induce me to bring to the notice of the public that all bottles containing my manufacture have affixed to them my trade mark, the same being a white label bearing in black the seal and signature of my firm, as under :
JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Gegenüber dem Jülichs Platz.
My Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal perfumers and druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I hereby caution the public against selling imitations of my label and trade mark, both of which are protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.
JOHANN MARIA FARINA, opposite the Jülichs Place.
Cologne, 1869.
Be careful to direct your letters exactly to "Johann Maria Farina, opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne, (Prussia)."

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption, and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents, 112, Pitt-street.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED FOR COUGHS, COLDS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, &c.
EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.
"Her Majesty's Gun Boat, Netley,
"Wick, North East Coast of Scotland.
"September 7, 1868.
"Dear Sir,—Having had a most distressing and severe cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by his Lordship THE EARL OF CAITHNESS to try your most invaluble Balsam of Aniseed, and I can assure you, with the first dose, I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me, therefore I have the greatest confidence in fully recommending it to the million. Most respectfully yours,
"W. Linzell, H.M.G.B., Netley."
"To Mr. Powell."
THIS EXTRAORDINARY COUGH MEDICINE has been established for nearly half a century, and its large and increasing sale throughout the United Kingdom and the colonies, proves it to be not only a favourite medicine with the public, but an article of necessity to those suffering from bronchial ailments.
Sold by all the wholesale Medicine Houses in Melbourne and Sydney; and retail by all respectable Chemists and Storekeepers throughout Australia and New Zealand. Prepared by THOMAS POWELL, 16, Blackfriars Road, London.
ASK FOR "POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED."
IMPORTANT CAUTION.
Observe, that the words, "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars Road, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp, affixed over the top of each bottle, without which none can be genuine; and to IMITATE WHICH IS FELONY.
Its low price brings it within the reach of all classes.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Debility, Emaciation, Consumption.—All suffering from the first two, and threatened with the last disease, should avail themselves of these bracing and restorative Pills. They expel the morbid cause of disease, and restore again health and vigour. Sold at 533, Oxford-street, W. C., London, and all druggists.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—To be DISPOSED OF, a first-class BUSINESS in the country, well worth attention. A party with capital would soon realise an independence. Good reason given for sale. Principals only need apply. Address, by letter,
W. K. Lochhead, Agent, Newcastle.

BOOKSELLING and STATIONERY BUSINESS for SALE.—The Trustees of HENRY COLE'S Trust Estate are prepared to receive offers for the whole of the Stock-in-trade, including fixtures and book debts, together with goodwill of the premises, as carried on at 106, King-street.
A good trade has been done, and a valuable connection formed. The stock is in good condition and well assorted. Every information will be given.
Tenders to be addressed 12, Barrack-street, on or before MONDAY, the 4th proximo, 12 noon.
D. NICHOL, } Trustees.
F. L. EDWARDS, }

TO BE DISPOSED OF, that really first-class BOARDING-HOUSE known as the "Diggers' Rest." Immediate application necessary to JOHN PARKINSON, 252, Kent-street.

FOR SALE, Goodwill, Fixtures, and Gasfittings of one of the oldest established Pawnbroking BUSINESSES in town, with or without the pledges. F. PIERCE. Auctioneer and Agent, 77, William-street.

A BARGAIN.—An old-established PUBLIC-HOUSE, guaranteed takings £40 weekly. F. Pierce, Wm.-st.

FOR SALE, Publican's General LICENSE—guaranteed. H. VAUGHAN, 149, King-street East.

FOR SALE, a full-working BAKERY establishment. Apply at Anchor Flour Mills.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE

LAND (40 acres) for SALE, well timbered, and planted with about 500 fruit trees, situated at Lane Cove, between main road and head of river. Terms easy. J. M'NAUGHTON, 249, Forbes-street, Darlinghurst.

TOWN AND COUNTRY LANDS. FOR SALE,
Cottage in Keppel-street, and half-acre land
New Cottage and half-acre in Lambert-street
THE RAILWAY HOTEL
THE GREY HORSE INN
Cottages in Barrack-lane
1600 acres fine land, on the Plains
2000 acres, Wardell Estate
640 acres, Dirty Swamp near Railway Station
1800 acres, agricultural and grazing land, Trunkey
3000 acres agricultural, grazing, and gold-reef land, Tuena.
CROAKER and CO., Bathurst.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

HORSES and BUGGIES for SALE or HIRE (Sundays excepted). GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

SECOND-HAND Furniture VAN, good as new, £10; Spring carts, cheap. DOUGLASS, 312, Pitt-street

HORSES for SALE.—12 good Saddle and Buggy Horses, cheap. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

2 STANCH Heavy Cart HORSES, trial 30 cwt. in the sand. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

HORSE, new Double-seated Buggy and Harness, £35 the lot; day's trial. GIBSON'S.

PAIR first-class grey Buggy HORSES, good steppers thoroughly quiet, £22. S. Knight, Castlereagh-street

TWO Stanch Draught HORSES, each subject to 30 cwt trial, £10 and £12. S. Knight, Castlereagh-street

PAIR Stanch quiet journey COBS, good condition, £15 pair; Bay Cob, good weight carrier, £12; double-seated Buggy, Horse, and Harness, £25 the lot. S. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-street.

HANDSOME well-bred Chesnut HORSE, first-class buggy and saddle horse, £16. S. KNIGHT.

DOGCART, one of the most stylish in Sydney, nearly new, £30; strong double-seated Buggy, £16. Knight.

HORSE for SALE, well bred, first-rate hack, young and sound. R. KING, 32, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, thorough good buggy HORSE, 5 years, £21. Norfolk's Livery Stables, Castlereagh and Market sts.

HORSES.—2 good Cobs, £4 each, trial in sand; handsome buggy Mare, £5. Shop, Hyde Park-terrace.

AUCTION SALES

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales At the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Fashionable Turnout.

GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A useful brown cob, 5 years old, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness; also
A really handsome Boston chaise with set of harness.

Broken and Unbroken Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. Owen Hynes, Jun., of Jerry's Plains, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on MONDAY next, June 27th, at 2 o'clock,
40 head of young horses.
These are described as being a very superior lot, consisting of heavy draught, light harness, and stylish saddle horses; they are all in capital condition, and a greater part of the mob are well broken.

Important to Shippers and others.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, at 9.30,
On account of the former purchaser,
20 well-bred heifers, aged about two years, and all in first-class condition.
These were purchased for shipment to the Islands, but, in consequence of there not being room in the ship, they have to be resold.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by W H. Suttor, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, at 9.30,
1000 prime fat wethers, fully equal to those sold las Thursday.

On account of Mr. Bond, Brickfield-hill, the former purchaser.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, on above account, at their Pitt-street Yards THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A chesnut gelding, a first-class saddle horse.

Horses Broken to Saddle and Harness.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 11 o'clock,
Several useful horses, broken to saddle and harness; also a handsome black gelding, perfectly quiet in saddle or side saddle.

Fresh Horses from the South Country.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by Mr. James Byrne to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, at half-past 2 o'clock,
20 horses, broken and unbroken, chiefly by Hero (imported), out of Clydesdale mares, some being very stylish hackneys, broken to saddle and side-saddle.
The whole are represented to be very superior, being of the noted CS brand from Sutton Forest.
Terms, cash.

General Sale of Lambs, Calves, Pigs, &c.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Pitt-street Yards, at half-past 3,
20 prime fat lambs, from G. T. Loder, Esq.
20 ditto ditto, from John Brown, Esq.
Fat calves, pigs, &c.

Victoria Yards, Petersham.

WANT and SIMPSON have received instructions from Messrs. W. and J. Russell to sell by auction, at the Victoria Yards, Petersham, THIS DAY, the 23rd instant, at half-past 3 o'clock,
120 head of prime fat cattle, from their noted Blue Nobby Station.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. WILLIAM FULLAGAR has received instructions from Baines Slayter, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, June 23, at half-past 11 o'clock,
1000 really prime fat ewes, in lots.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. WILLIAM FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. Latham to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 23rd June, at 11 o'clock,
75 head prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Thomas Donahoe, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, the 23rd instant, at half-past 9 o'clock,
200 head really fat bullocks, in lots, from the noted Combaddello Station, and represented to average 800 lbs., and very prime.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from J. A. Turner, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Yards, Fullagar's, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 23rd instant, at half-past 11 o'clock,
170 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.
These cattle have been unavoidably detained, and cannot be forwarded in time for sale.

Stock Sale.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Milch cows, springer, dry cattle, &c.
At half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
Fat calves, a fine lot of fat pigs, suckers
40 prime fat lambs, E. H. Woodhouse, Esq.

Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 12 o'clock,
Twenty (20) very prime fat bullocks, paddock-fed, from C. Nicholson, Esq.'s, Sutton Forest.
Ten (10) very prime ditto ditto, paddock-fed, from Mount Broughton, Sutton Forest.
N.B.—These are described as being an unusually superior lot, and are estimated to weigh from 800 to 1000 lbs. each.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1460446

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Milch cows, newly calved, springers, and dry cattle.
At 11 o'clock sharp,
Fat calves, fat lambs, fat pigs (corn fed), suckers, and poultry.
Terms, cash.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
Twenty (20) prime fat calves, from Sutton Forest
Forty (40) prime fat lambs, from J. J. O. Atkinson, Esq., Berrima
Twenty (20) ditto ditto, from C. Nicholson, Esq., Sutton Forest
One hundred (100) corn-fed porkers, from Camden, Picton, and Menangle
Eighty (80) store pigs, from the Clarence River.

Weekly Wool Sale.

IRWIN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY WOOL SALE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, THIS DAY, at a quarter past 2 o'clock prompt,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.

Wool Sale.

JOHN A. TURNER (late Irwin and Turner) will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 23rd June, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.
Also, at his Produce Stores (late Irwin and Turner's), Circular Quay, on Friday, 24th June,
Tallow, hides, leather, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 23rd June, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
10,000 sheepskins.
Terms, cash.
Also, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 24th June,
Casks tallow, hides, &c.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

On the premises, European Hotel, Castlereagh-street, opposite Prince of Wales Opera House.

On TUESDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock.

H. VAUGHAN has received positive instructions from Mr. George Perry, who is leaving the colony, to sell by auction, on the above well-known premises,
Lease, license, bar fixtures, beer engine, gas-fittings, &c.
Stock-in-trade, ales, wines, spirits, &c.
Valuable household furniture, pianoforte, and effects.

CHOICE TOBACCOS.

Important and Attractive Sale of
CAMERON'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.
The damaged portion of the shipment, comprising
ORIONS, tens and fives
SIGNET, ditto ditto
RAVEN TWIST
CABLE TWIST,
now surveyed in LAMB'S BOND, and for sale on account of whom it may concern, by order of Messrs. Pasbury, Brothers.

The attention of Tobacconists, Wholesale Grocers, Exporters, and the Trade generally is requested to this sale of Cameron's Tobaccos, the quality of which is so widely known and appreciated.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Lamb's Bonded Stores, THIS DAY, June 23rd, at 11 o'clock,
The following choice brands of Cameron's tobacco,
Ex La Rescossa.
213-215—3 boxes Signet, 10's (slightly)
163-167—5 ditto, Orion 10's, ditto
23- 34—4 half-tierces Cable Twist, ditto
20—1 quarter-tierce ditto, ditto.
Ex Madras.
54- 62—9 boxes Orion, 10's.
Ex Compadre.
2- 25—9 half-tierces Raven Twist (slightly)
22—1 ditto ditto, ditto
16- 30—3 ditto ditto, ditto
22—1 quarter-tierce Cable ditto.
Ex Cairnsmore.
29- 30—2 half-tierces Cable Twist (slightly)
22- 28—3 ditto ditto ditto
28- 30—3 quarter-tierces ditto.
Terms, cash.

PRIME VIRGINIA TWIST TOBACCO.

Cameron's Cable Brand.

Just landed, ex Rescossa, in the finest condition.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Parbury, Brothers.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Lamb's Bond, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
17 half-tierces Cable
11 quarter-tierces ditto.
Terms, liberal.

Choice Genuine Havannah Cigars.

A Small Shipment for Positive Sale.

Of the Celebrated Reguroo and Pepita Brand.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Lamb's Bond, THIS DAY, June 23, at 11 o'clock sharp,
1 case, 20 M., fine Pepita havannahs
3 ditto, 10 ditto, Reguroo's ditto.
Particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

Oilmen's Stores.

On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, June 23rd, at 11 o'clock,
176 packages oilmen's stores.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, cash.

1-lb. Jams.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
48 cases 1-lb. Tasmania jams.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugars.

The entire cargo of the brig Albion, just arrived with the choicest assortment of Sugars imported into the Sydney market during this year, comprising
4883 Bags
Finest White Crystals and Counters
Finest Yellow ditto ditto
Bright Golden Browns.

For Positive Sale, at the City Mart,
THURSDAY, June 23rd,
Under instructions from the Importers, Messrs. Cowlishaw, Brothers.

*** The Trade are invited to inspect the samples comprising this cargo, the whole of which will be found of that free even grain and brilliant complexion which have latterly been in such great demand by town and country grocers.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, June 23rd, at half-past 11 o'clock sharp,
The entire cargo of the brig Albion, comprising
E—200 bags white crystals
D— 28 ditto ditto
I— 55 ditto ditto
K— 78 ditto ditto
A— 70 ditto ditto
H—394 ditto ditto
C—380 ditto ditto
B—115 ditto ditto
L—300 ditto yellow crystal
O—207 ditto ditto
M—239 ditto ditto
X—219 ditto ditto
P over P— 80 ditto soft counters
P—261 ditto ditto
RR— 72 ditto ditto
RR over R—238 ditto ditto
S—269 ditto ditto
R—163 ditto ditto
T—360 ditto bright brown.
Terms, liberal.

Moir's Marmalade.

On account of whom it may concern.

Under instructions from the consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, June 23rd, at half-past 11 o'clock,
12 cases, each 48 tumblers, Moir's marmalade
1 case, ditto 24 ditto ditto.
With all faults.
Terms, cash.

Currants.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
8 barrels currants.
Terms, cash.

Pine Logs.

The Cargo of the Emma Jane, from the Richmond River, with
41,000 Feet Pine Logs.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
on Lime-street Wharf.

By order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Lime-street Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, June 23rd, at 3 o'clock,
The cargo of Richmond River pine ex Emma Jane, 56 pine logs, measuring 41,000 feet.
Terms at sale.

DOORS.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, June 24th, at 11 o'clock,
50 door, 6.8 x 2.8, 1¼ inch
174 ditto, 6.8 x 2.8, 1¼ ditto
26 ditto, 6.10 x 2.10, 1¼ ditto
30 ditto, 7.0 x 3.0, 1¾ ditto
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms liberal.

RESIN.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, June 24, at 11 o'clock,
70 barrels resin.
Terms at sale.

Wheelbarrows.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, June 24th, at 11 o'clock,
50 wheelbarrows (iron wheels).

FRIDAY, 24th June.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Rifleman, from London.

Damaged by sea water.

PEEK and FRERICHS are instructed to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
527 and 528—2 cases broom heads
545 and 546—2 ditto fancy soap, in bars
548 and 549—2 ditto ditto ditto, tablets.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 23rd instant.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.
of the celebrated manufacture of James Davies and Sons.

Now landed in splendid order ex Agnes Rose.

To the Trade, Country Storekeepers, Merchants, Shippers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Parbury, Brothers, to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, next the Bank of Australasia, THIS DAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of new and seasonable goods, now landed ex Agnes Rose, in splendid order, of the favourite make of James Davies and Sons, comprising—
Ladies' memel E.S., T.P.H.
Ditto ditto, ditto, ditto, fancy stitched
Ditto ditto, ditto, M.H.
Ditto kid, ditto, T.P.H.
Ditto ditto, ditto, M.H., ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, ditto, ditto, mock buttons
Ditto cash, ditto, pps., rivets
Ditto ditto, ditto, T.P.H., ditto
Ditto ditto, ditto, M.H., ditto
Ditto ditto, ditto, pps., sewn
Ditto white marcella, E.S.
Children's memel, T.P.H., 6 to 9, plaid and mock balmorals
Ditto kid, ditto, ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto, ditto, 4 to 6, plain and fancy
Children's coloured fancy boots, in great variety
Men's E.S., pegged and screwed
Men's ditto, ditto, mock buttons
Ditto levant E.S., rivets
Ditto patent ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, mock button
Ditto enamel ditto ditto, russet tops, mock balmorals, &c., &c., &c.
All in very great variety.

The particular attention of the trade and country buyers is invited to this sale, as offering an unprecedented opportunity of sorting up stocks, as every line submitted will be positively sold to the highest bidder.
Without reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
Time, 11 o'clock prompt.

THIS DAY, Thursday, 23rd instant.

Ladies' and Girls' Lasting Boots.

To the Boot and Shoe Trade, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers, to sell, THIS DAY, without reserve, ex Windsor Castle,
Ladies' lasting boots, seam to toe
Ditto ditto ditto, toe caps
Girl's ditto ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, seam to toe.
Terms, liberal.
Time, 11 o'clock.

Preliminary Notice.

10 Cases Handsome Gilt Pier Glasses, 36 x 24, 40 x 30, 50 x 40
25 Cases Plain and Moulded Tray Glasses
Box Glasses
Marble Slab Toilet Glasses, with twisted pillars, &c.

Now landing ex Windsor Castle.

To Furniture Dealers and others.

JOHN SOLOMON has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, on an early day, of which due notice will be given,
10 cases handsome gilt pier glasses
25 cases box and tray, and marble slab looking glasses.

Unredeemed Pledges.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock, at the Victoria Sale Rooms, 204, Pitt-street,
The whole of the unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. M'Masters, pawnbroker, Liverpool-street, and previously advertised in full in the HERALD.

Important Sale of Superior Gold and Silver Watches, by Roskell, of Liverpool; French, Royal Exchange, London; and other noted makers. Jewellery, Clothing, Drapery, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

Important Sale of Fancy Goods, Albums, &c.

FRIDAY, June 24th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
Now landing ex Windsor Castle,
15 cases, comprising albums, egg cups, china vases and ornaments, platedware, jewellery, cutlery, brushware, &c., &c.
Full particulars in to-morrow's issue.

New Goods, just landed ex Windsor Castle, in splendid condition,
Fruits, Salmon, Cheese, &c.

FRIDAY, 24th June.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 24th June, at 11 o'clock,
20 cases prime new Patras currants
3 ditto new muscatels
2 ditto French prunes
2 ditto Scotch salmon
3 barrels Jamaica ginger
5 cases currie powder
10 cases prime N. W. cheese.
Terms at sale.

FINAL CLEARANCE SALE,

At the Warehouse of Messrs. RAPHAEL and CO., Castlereagh-street.

Important Unreserved Sale of the
REMAINDER OF THE UNCLEARED STOCK-IN-TRADE,
comprising
A large variety of seasoned Cedar
Fancy Cedar Panels
Huon Pine
Brazilian Rosewood Boards
Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, and other Fancy Veneers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Raphael and Co. to hold their final clearance sale
THIS DAY, June 23rd, at 11 o'clock,
of the remainder of the uncleared portion of their stock, comprising
Dining and bedroom chairs
Matting, floorcloth, horsehair
Feathers and down
Rich silk cords, gimps, deep fringes
5000 feet cedar boards, various sizes, and scantling
Fancy cedar, Huon pine, and Brazilian rosewood boards
Mahogany, rosewood, and walnut veneers
And a variety of sundries.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, 23rd June, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Highly Important Sale by Auction.

12 CASES FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.
Just arrived, ex Geelong.

To Jewellers, Watchmakers, Silversmiths, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 23rd June, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Geelong,
12 cases first-class English jewellery, consisting of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
Gold consular horizontal watches
Gold hunting ditto
Gold consular lever ditto
Gold hunting geneva lever ditto
Gold hunting lever ditto
Silver consular horizontal ditto
Silver consular geneva lever ditto
Silver hunting lever ditto.
RINGS.
Gent.'s single stone diamond rings
Ladies' diamond hoop rings, 5 stones
Ditto ditto, 5 stones and 8 small stones
Ditto hoop rings, 2 diamonds and 3 emeralds
Ditto ditto 2 ditto and 3 rubies
Ditto ditto, 2 ditto and 3 opals
Ditto ditto, 3 ditto and 2 opals
Ditto ditto, 2 opals and 4 diamonds
Ditto wedding rings.
COLOURED GOLD CHAINS.
Coloured gold chains, following patterns,—
Platted wire, square plat, curb, cable, Prince of Wales fancy curb.
LADIES' ALBERTS.
Prince of Wales, diamond, ruby, and tassell
Ditto enamelled and tassell
Fancy patterns, balls, and tassell.
BRIGHT GOLD CHAINS.
Diamond cut, square link, secret link, pierced snake, faceted round link, curb, ball, fancy and ball, long plain link pattern.
COLOURED GOLD ALBERTS.
Cable, curb, long wire link, shackled oval link, snake patterns.
BRIGHT GOLD ALBERTS
Cable, curb, snake, square, ball, square link, double long link, fancy pillar, fancy oval link.
BROOCHES.
Gold brooches, emerald, 2 tassels
Ditto ditto, carbuncle, 2 ditto
Ditto ditto, revolving cameo
Ditto ditto, cameos
Ditto ditto, secret miniature, jewelled
Ditto ditto, cluster torquois
Ditto ditto, ditto pearls.
EAR-DROPS.
Gold ear-drops, oval sardonix
Ditto ditto, round ditto
Ditto ditto, cameo
Ditto ditto, jewelled
Ditto ditto, plain gold, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

On FRIDAY, 24th June, at 11 o'clock.

On the premises, No. 531, George-street.
SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c., &c.
Carriage, Gig, and Buggy Harness
Scotch and English Cart Harness
Best Exhibition Side Saddle
Gents' All-over Hogskin Saddles
Stock Saddles, Whips, Spurs
Snaffles, Breaks, Bits, &c.
Horse Clothing
Brushes, Whip-cord
Compo and Polishing Paste
Cart Harness and Chainwork
Chaff-cutter, Corn-cracker
Spring Cart
Fixtures, &c., &c., &c.

To Saddlers, Harness Makers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Brookes (in consequence of his removal to No. 1, Barrack-street) to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 531, George-street, on FRIDAY, 24th June,
Saddlery, harness, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, June 27th, at 11 o'clock,

At Messrs. Robertson's Coach Factory, Pitt-street South.

Unreserved Clearance Sale by Auction of the whole of his
Magnificent Stock of Phaetons
Sociables, Buggies, Barouches, Dogcarts
Waggonettes, Express Waggons, Spring-carts, Pagnell Carts, &c., &c., &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mr. J. Robertson to sell by auction, at his Factory, on MONDAY, June 27th, at 11 o'clock,
Lot.
1 Canoe front varnished concord buggy, with lamps, No. 945
2 Varnished Eureka buggy, with lamps, No. 1939
3 Concord buggy, No. 917
4 Eureka buggy, No. 1081
5 Canoe front Eureka buggy, No. 959
6 Cut under mail sociable, No. 1020
7 Concord buggy, No. 912
8 Canoe front hooded Eureka buggy, with brake, No. 939
9 Side-door gipsy waggon, No. 1070
10 Canoe front varnished concord buggy, No. 902
11 Canoe-front varnished Eureka buggy, No. 1048, with lamps
12 Canoe-front sociable, with top, No. —
13 Canoe-front side-door gipsy waggon, No. 1072
14 Tray buggy, No. 898
15 Concord buggy, No. 914
16 Canoe-front sociable, No. 954
17 Gipsy waggon, No. 933
18 Canoe-front concord buggy, with lamps, No. 1058
19 Light express waggon, No. 952
20 Canoe-front sociable, No. 961
21 Concord buggy, No. 920
22 Canoe-front varnished Eureka buggy, No. 1082
23 Eureka buggy, No. 1083
24 Side-door gipsy waggon, No. 1074
25 Canoe-front, side-door gipsy waggon, No. 958
26 Concord buggy, No. 925
27 Concord buggy, No. 915
28 Light express waggon, No. 954
29 Canoe front side-door gipsy waggon, No. 1065
30 Concord buggy, No. 919
31 Canoe front varnished Eureka buggy, No. 1084
32 Concord buggy, No. —
33 Varnished concord buggy, No. 890
34 Sociable, with enamelled leather top, No. 950
35 Concord buggy, No. 909
36 Canoe front varnished Eureka buggy, No. 1075
37 Concord buggy, No. 926
38 Cut-under slide seat buggy, with enamelled leather hood, No. 1073, with lamps
39 Barouche, with enamelled leather top and apron, No. —, with lamps, and trimmed with claret morocco leather
40 Canoe front Eureka, No. 977, with lamps, and trimmed with green morocco leather
41 Light family barouche, No. —, with enamelled leather top and apron, and trimmed with green morocco leather and lamps
42 Stand-up phaeton, with top and lamps, No. —
43 Second-hand dogcart
44 Whitechapel cart, No. 973
45 Whitechapel cart, No. 979
46 Whitechapel cart, No. 981
47 Spring-cart, No. 995
48 Spring-cart, No. 997
49 Spring-cart, No. 993
50 Spring-cart, No. 1001
51 Whitechapel cart, No. 967
52 Spring-cart, No. 998
53 Spring-cart, No. 990
54 American waggon, No. 22
55 Spring-van
56 Spring-van
57 Bicycle
58 Bicycle
59 Bicycle.
Terms at sale.

On view on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, between 9 and 6.

THIS DAY, June 23, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of the JEWELLERY of a Lady recently deceased, by order of the Executors, consisting of
Diamond Earrings, Brooches, Bracelets, &c., valued at £2000.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms,
The above.
Terms, cash.

The above are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

WHITE LEAD and PAINTS
Just landed ex Duncraig.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction, under instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

FRIDAY, 24th June.

To Ironmongers, Painters, Shipchandlers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 24th June, at 11 o'clock.
Ex Duncraig,
M in diamond over G,
53- 95—43 casks white lead
96-107—12 ditto paints.
Terms, at sale.

On FRIDAY, 24th June.

At the Australasian Auction Mart,
Under instructions from Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.
For positive Unreserved Sale,
PATENT WEIGHING-MACHINES,
from 6¼ to 25 cwt.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 24th June, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of patent weighing-machines, from 6¼ to 25 cwt.
Terms at sale.

SANDWICH ISLAND PRODUCE.

Second Shipment just arrived per Mail Steamer City of Melbourne, from Honolulu.

FINE COUNTER SUGARS
MOLASSES
PULU
COFFEE.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction,
Under instructions from H. H. Hall, Esq.,
on FRIDAY, 24th June.

*** Samples are now open for inspection at the Sale Rooms.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from H. H. Hall, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 24th June, at 11 o'clock,
A shipment of Sandwich Island produce, just arrived per mail steamer, as follows:—

SUGAR
West Main —147 bags
Ditto — 30 kegs
Hoborn — 15 ditto
Waituku — 30 ditto
SG Wilder — 30 ditto
Kaneoke —279 ditto
Heeia — 74 ditto
Lihue — 25 bags
Koloa — 25 ditto
Waihee — 25 ditto.
MOLASSES.
PL conjoined — 10 barrels
PL conjoined — 10 ditto
KP — 10 ditto
R in diamond — 10 ditto
EMP — 10 ditto.
COFFEE.
JM conjoined in diamond — 5 bags coffee.
PULU.
W in diamond —100 bales pulu.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

At No. 46, Macleay-street, Potts' Point, the residence of the late John Hill, Esq., on an early day.

Highly Important Sale by Auction,
By order of the Executors, of
Valuable Household Furniture
Electroplate, Glassware
Carriages, Horses, &c., &c.

Particulars of which will be published.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on an early day,
The whole of the valuable household furniture and effects
Terms, cash.

Half-Pound Aromatic Tobacco.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
4 cases tobacco, Magnolia ½-lbs.
The attention of the trade is particularly invited to the sale of this very fine sample.
Terms at sale.

Navy Canvas.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,
6 bolts best bleached navy canvas, No. 1
20 ditto ditto, No. 2
4 ditto ditto, No. 3.
Also,
1 bale brown ditto, assorted numbers, all faults.
Terms at sale.

Saddle Cloths
Stair Baize.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
1 bale saddle cloths
1 ditto stair baize.
Terms at sale.

Stock-in-Trade of a Woollen Draper.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street,
A large and superior lot of woollens, comprising—
Black doeskins, fancy ditto, checks and stripes
Fancy tweeds, in great variety
Fancy coatings
Mixed witneys and elysians
6-4 trouserings
Mantle cloths, blue pilots
Rolled silesians, &c.
The whole to be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale.

Dress Buttons.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
A well assorted invoice of buttons, comprising Crystal, jet, and velvet, in great variety.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Clearance Sale of Winter Drapery, Clothing, &c.
Ex various late arrivals.

THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, 23rd and 24th instant, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Clothiers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed by the Consignees to sell by auction, without any reserve, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at their Sale Room, 167, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
85 packages of useful new goods, comprising—
Cambric handkerchiefs, 5-8 and 7-8, assorted qualities
Men's merino shirts
Wool collarette and ties
Black Victoria cords
Coloured serges
Black ribbon velvets
Thibet cloths
Covered and wincey skirts
Plaid ticking
Flax sheetings
Ladies' cloth and witney jackets
Girls' and children's ditto
Shepherd plaid long and square shawls
Women's fancy striped hose
White cotton ditto
Imitation Welsh flannels
Gent's white and regatta shirts
Crimean and serge ditto
Venetian and Scotch twill ditto
Harvard and Galatea jackets
Tweed suits, boys' ditto
Also, numerous lots of other goods, to close half-yearly accounts.

Buyers are requested to be punctual in attendance, as the sale will commence at 11 o'clock precisely.
Terms at sale.

Waterproof Tweeds.

Just Landed, ex Windsor Castle.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
Without any reserve,
An invoice of waterproof tweeds.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Large Unreserved Sale of
Wines and Spirits
Bottled Beer
Salad Oil, &c.

Now Landing ex Windsor Castle.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, without the slightest reserve, on MONDAY next, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
Several large parcels of the above goods.
Details in Saturday's HERALD.

MANEROO.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction (unless previously disposed of by private contract), at their Sale Rooms, Circular Quay, on TUESDAY, 19th July, at half-past 11 o'clock a.m.,
THAT DESIRABLE STATION
known as
MOUNT MARSHALL,
and situated in the Maneroo district.

The STATION is at present VERY LIGHTLY STOCKED, and will be sold with the stock now on it, consisting of about 1900 sheep, 100 head of cattle, and 60 horses.

The run is WELL and THICKLY GRASSED, and has an estimated area of 36 SQUARE MILES, of which about 1500 acres are enclosed and subdivided into paddocks, and will carry from 1200 to 1500 head of cattle in all seasons.

The IMPROVEMENTS are extensive and complete, and comprise house with six rooms, dairy, store, stables, out-buildings, milking yard, shepherd's and stockman's huts, &c., stockyard with swing gates, large enough to work 2000 head of cattle, and in fact every requisite for the EFFICIENT and INEXPENSIVE working of the station; there is also a fruit and vegetable garden.

As a FATTENING RUN, Mount Marshall is not surpassed in the district, as is proved by the character of the stock sent to market from the station.

The SITUATION is a most desirable one, being so convenient to the Gipps Land, Hobart Town, Melbourne, and Sydney markets, and is distant from Cooma only about 60 miles, from Merimbula 36 miles, and from Eden 44 miles, to the last two named places there is weekly communication by coach. The homestead is on 780 acres land, secured under conditional purchase.

To any one in a position to fully stock this station would undoubtedly yield a PROFITABLE RETURN. Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the property, and for further particulars apply to MORT and CO.

N.B. Mort and Co. are prepared to treat privately, prior to the day of sale, for the purchase of the above property, to be taken either with or without the freehold and enclosed lands.

TO-MORROW, Friday, 24th June.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES,
At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

KENT-STREET.—Five substantial stone-built Dwelling Houses, Nos. 227 and 229, Kent-street, a few yards north of Margaret-street.

BOTANY-STREET, Surry Hills.—The Rifle Butts Hotel, corner of Botany and Hill streets, Surry Hills, near South Head Road, and opposite the residence of Edward Flood, Esq., M.L.A.

EXETER-PLACE, Market-lane.—Four brick Houses, Nos. 15 to 21, Exeter-place, Market-lane, Haymarket, near Elizabeth and Campbell streets.

SUSAN-PLACE, Woolloomooloo.—Dwelling-house, No. 19, Susan-place, adjoining Mr. Best's property, and a few yards west of Dowling-street.

PADDINGTON.—Corner block of Land, at the junction of Gordon and Leinster streets, and Regent and Leinster streets, part of the Sydney Common.

MANLY COVE.—50 acres Land, on Narrabeen Lagoon, about six miles from the Pier, at Manly Beach, without any reserve.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

BLIGH DISTRICT.

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE.
To close a partnership account.

That compact highly-improved station, called
COWGA,
comprising blocks 16 and 17 on the east side of the BOGAN RIVER, embracing about 45,000 acres, NEARLY ALL ENCLOSED BY SUBSTANTIAL FENCING—of rich fattening pasturage.

The HOMESTEAD and other improvements are very complete, and equal to work a large number of sheep.

With the station will be sold
5870 SHEEP, more or less.

*** Working horses, stores, a few head of cattle, and sundry other belongings to be taken by valuation in the usual way. House furniture and kitchen utensils will be given to the purchaser free of charge.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Proprietors, in consequence of the expiry of their partnership, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on
FRIDAY, the 22nd July next,
at 11 o'clock,
The above compact station property, full particulars of which will be published in a few days.

TERMS.—One-third cash, residue by promissory notes at 1 and 2 years' date, with bank discount added, and secured upon the property by mortgage in the usual way.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

GEORGE-STREET NORTH.

STORES AND OTHER PREMISES, with LARGE BLOCK OF LAND, containing an area of nearly HALF-AN-ACRE, extending from George-street, on the south side of the property formerly belonging to the late John Gilchrist, Esq. (with a depth of about 250 feet), to New George-street.

TITLE DEEDS can be inspected, and full particulars obtained on application to Messrs. FITZHARDINGE and SON, Solicitors, King-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 1st JULY, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having a frontage of about 59 FEET TO GEORGE-STREET NORTH, with a depth of about 250 feet extending to New George-street, to which it has a frontage of about 83 feet, at the rear of which are stores, dwelling, and other premises.

This fine large block of land is situated between Queen's and Campbell's Wharfs, and has an extensive unoccupied frontage to the main thoroughfare.
The whole must be absolutely sold, and will be disposed of in one or two lots on the above date.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

KENT-STREET,
CITY OF SYDNEY.

TWO SUBSTANTIAL STONE-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSES, Nos. 227 and 229, Kent-street, a few yards north of Margaret-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mrs. M'Vey to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 24th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, having the following frontages—
33 FEET to KENT-STREET
48 feet to a side lane, 12½ feet wide
32 feet to a back lane, 16 feet wide—
on which are those TWO REMARKABLY MASSIVE STONE-BUILT RESIDENCES, Nos. 227 and 229, Kent-street.
No. 227 contains hall and 5 rooms, with balcony overlooking the harbour; shed, side entrance, yard, &c., at the rear.
No. 229 contains hall, 4 good rooms, with balcony overlooking the harbour; yard, with front entrance, &c., at the rear.
Water laid on to both houses.

The position of this property is a sufficient guarantee to the buyer that it is a first-rate city investment.
The premises are of a most substantial character, and will bear close inspection.
The purchase of the land was made by the late Mr. M'Vey, in the year 1846, and has been held by his widow since 1854; and she now brings it into the market for absolute sale in consequence of her removal from Sydney.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Executors of the late Henry Osborne, Esq.

WEST KEMPSEY, MACLEAY.

1670 ACRES—W. B. Carlyle's Grant, on Piper's Creek, Maria River, about 5 miles from the town of West Kempsey, Macleay River, adjoining M'Garvie's Grant.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 1st JULY, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, situate in the parish of Piper's Creek, containing by admeasurement 1670 acres; bounded on the west by a line north 106 chains; on the north by a line east 80 chains; on the east by a line south 157 chains; and on the south by Piper's Creek.

TITLE unquestionable. Full particulars can be obtained on application to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., Solicitor, Hunter-street.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

In the Insolvent Estate of J. O. Wascoe, Lapstone-hill, Western Road.

Household Furniture and Effects.

Horses, Cattle, &c.

By Order of the Official Assignee.

J. T. RYAN is instructed to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, 30th June instant, at the Old Pilgrim Inn, Lapstone-hill,
Household furniture
Domestic utensils
Cattle, horses, &c.
Too numerous to particularise in an advertisement, the effects of J. O. Wascoe.
The sale is by order of the official assignee, and will be without reserve. The furniture is in first-rate order.
Terms, cash.

Wascoe's Pilgrim Inn, Lapstone Hill.

For Absolute Sale, by order of the Mortgagee.

J. T. RYAN has received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 30th June instant, on the Premises,
The above well-known and comfortable hostelry, together with about fifty acres of land, of which a portion is stumped, cleared, and under cultivation.
The house contains 13 rooms, with kitchen, men's dining-room and bedroom; the out-buildings comprise 7-stall stable, store, carriage-shed, dairy, a large building, just erected, containing 5 rooms, and several other buildings; large garden, &c., &c.
This property is situated on the Great Western Railway, and has a platform station within a short distance of the house, bringing it as it were within two hours' journey from Sydney. From its cheerful and elevated position, it can be well recommended for a private dwelling or boarding-house (or sanitorium) for the reception of families in search of health.
Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Auctioneer, Emu Plains; or to Mr. BILLYARD, Solicitor, Hunter-street, Sydney.
Terms at sale.

EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE FREEHOLDS,
in the
TOWN OF ORANGE.

COUNTY of BATHURST.

CROAKER and CO., of Bathurst, are favoured with instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, on the ground, on FRIDAY, 12th August, at 12 o'clock,
LOT 1.—83½ feet frontage to SUMMER-STREET, by a depth of 330 feet, which fronts a large reserve. Upon this lot are erected the hotel now let to Mr. Kinna, well and substantially built, having eight rooms on the ground floor, and nine upstairs. There are kitchen and servant's room, six-stall stable, &c.
Adjoining, and forming part of the premises, are the STORES, shop—50 feet x 30 feet—with fixtures, plate glass front, and residence accommodation of five rooms—all built of brick. There are also stores built of wood, capable of holding 500 tons of goods.
These premises are admitted on all hands to be well and CENTRICALLY SITUATED, and have always commanded a large trade.
LOT 2.—Adjoining lot 1.—52½ feet frontage to SUMMER-STREET, by a like depth. The premises are of brick, forming 3 distinct tenements. There are 3 Shops and 10 Dwelling-rooms, now let to good tenants.
LOT 3.—55 feet frontage to SUMMER-STREET, by 330 feet. The premises are of pine, and form 3 tenements, having 3 shops with 2 rooms each. This lot would have a commonage way down the gateway, with a reserved road through this lot of 12 feet wide to lot 2.
These lots are let to good tenants.
LOT 4.—54 feet to SUMMER-STREET, by 330 feet, having a right of way to the gateway on each side. The buildings are of pine, consisting of 3 shops with 2 rooms each. Let to good tenants.
LOT 5.—CORNER ALLOTMENT, having frontage of 66 feet to Summer-street, by 330 feet to Piesley-street.
The Improvements are
LARGE STEAM FLOUR MILL,
78 feet x 40½ feet ground floor, with second and upper storeys. The appliances are—
POWERFUL BEAM ENGINE, 16 H. P.,
Wire Dressing and Smut Machines, Elevators,
SILK DRESSING,
Bins to hold 1000 bushels Wheat,
and every convenience requisite to carry on an EXTENSIVE BUSINESS.

The Auctioneers desire to remind persons seeking investments, that the certain extension of the Railroad to Orange must enhance the value of property in the locality; and the fact of Orange being
THE LOCALITY MOST PRODUCTIVE OF CEREALS
in all the Western districts, points out the town as a CENTRE OF A LARGE POPULATION. The fact of the agricultural lands, which, with the exception of a small area, produce wheat at the rate of 40 to 60 bushels per acre, ensures to mill property a STEADY OCCUPATION; whilst the facilities of communication by RAILWAY TO SYDNEY, provide a
CERTAIN MARKET,
for any quantity of flour—now acknowledged second to none in the market.

DAY OF SALE,
FRIDAY, 12th August—At Orange.
Terms easy.

*** Plans on view at the office of the auctioneers, and further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. G. TOWSON, Solicitor, Orange.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, June 22, 1870.

ARMSTRONG v. RICE.

ON SATURDAY next, 25th June instant, at 12 noon, at Cowper's Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold, by public auction (unless this writ is previously satisfied),
All the right, title, and interest of the defendant, Peter Rice, of, in, and to the cutter known as the BROTHERS, of about 17 tons register, and now lying for inspection at the said wharf.
Particulars may be obtained at the office of Mr. P. J. Hourigan, 129, King-street, plaintiff's attorney.
Terms, cash.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Grafton, 8th June, 1870.

Between:
THE CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Plaintiffs,
and
THE CLARENCE AND SUGAR MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), Defendants.

Also between
SAMUEL COHEN, of Ulmarra, Plaintiff,
and
The aforesaid CLARENCE SUGAR MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), Defendants.

ON TUESDAY, the 5th day of July next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Court-house, Grafton (unless the above writs be previously satisfied), the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,
All the right, title, and interest of the defendants—the Clarence Sugar Manufacturing Association, Limited—of, in, and to the following property, namely:—All that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the parish of Ulmarra, county of Clarence, colony of New South Wales, commencing at a point on the right bank of the Clarence River, distant eight chains fifty links in a north direction from the south boundary of Thomas Small, jun.'s, twenty-six acres, portion number seven, and bounded on the south by a line bearing east six chains seventy-five links; on the east by a line bearing north five chains; on the north by a line bearing west three chains seventy-five links to the Clarence River, and thence by that river upwards in a south-westerly direction to the point of commencement, and containing by admeasurement two acres two roods, and being part of Thomas Small, jun.'s seventy-six acres portion seven as aforesaid, in the parish of Ulmarra. And also of and in the improvements thereon, consisting of a sugar mill and machinery complete, in full working order, and capable of making two tons of sugar per day. It consists of an oven copper battery, driven by a horizontal engine of 16 horse-power.
The mill is a two-story building, constructed of hardwood, covered with patent tiles. It is 60 feet long and 42 feet wide. A substantial wharf, tramway, and a 12-ton weighbridge are erected, with every convenience for carrying on the business.
FREDK. DOBBREE, Special Bailiff.

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PUBLIC COMPANIES

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established 1849.
FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c.

Principal Office—New Pitt-street, Sydney.

DIRECTORS:
George King, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
Professor John Smith, M.D., Deputy Chairman.
Edwin T. Beilby, Esq. | Boulton Molineaux, Esq.
John Fairfax, Esq. | Samuel Lyons, Esq.

Accumulated and invested fund £700,000
Total annual revenue 200,000

Reserved fund 50,000

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained from the Agents of the Society throughout the colony; or on application to
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA grants indefeasible Policies of Life Assurance, Annuity, and Endowments. Principal Office, 247, George-street, Sydney.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

INDEFEASIBLE AND MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
247, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
G. Wigram Allen, Esq., M.P. | His Honor Judge Francis
The Hon. J. B. Darvall, Esq., Q.C., C.M.G. | Robert George Massie, Esq.
M. B. Pell, Esq. (Consulting Actuary). | Sir James Martin, Q.C.
| John Frazer, Esq.
| A. H. Richardson, Esq. (Managing Director).
PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER:
ARTHUR M. A'BECKETT, Esq., F.R.C.S., Eng., 229, Macquarie-street, Sydney.
SOLICITOR: W. W. Billyard, Esq.
ACTUARY: Robert Thomson, F.I.A.

☞ Among the advantages offered by this Association are the following:—POLICIES are unchallengeable on any ground, except fraud; PREMIUMS are moderate and the tables comprehensive; THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS belong to the members.
ANNUAL PREMIUMS may be paid by HALF-YEARLY or QUARTERLY instalments.
CLAIMS payable within THIRTY DAYS after proof.
A COMMITTEE of the Board meet daily.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. (Limited.) Chief Office—35, Cornhill, London. Paid up Capital, £250,000.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 6, Pitt-street.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance Co.'s. W. H. Mackenzie, jun., agent, 96, Pitt-street.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. of S. A. W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1855.

A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY for LIFE ASSURANCE and FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

The only Guarantee Society empowered by Special Act—27 VICTORIA—of the New South Wales Parliament to sue and be sued in this colony.

HEAD OFFICE,
17, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
ANNUAL REVENUE UPWARDS OF .. £300,000
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED BY MORE THAN 1600 SHAREHOLDERS NEARLY £800,000
CHAIRMAN:
General Sir FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S.
DIRECTORS:
GENERAL SIR FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S., CHAIRMAN.
EDWARD HAMILTON ANSON, Esq., late H.M. Bengal Civil Service.
REV. A. ALSTON, D.D., London.
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R. M. CARTER, Esq., M.P. for Leeds.
EDMUND HEELEY, Esq., Birmingham.
REGINALD READ, Esq., London.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
OFFICES—34, HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. JOHN HAY, M.L.C.
G. O. ALLAN, Esq., Managing Trustee Savings' Bank.
JOHN YOUNG, Esq., Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
C. ROLLESTON, Esq.
GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

LIFE ASSURANCE.
This Society, from its peculiar constitution and the large amount of its income, from Premiums, &c., is in a position to transact Life Assurance business upon terms favourable to Assurers.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
The European Assurance Society is specially constituted to grant bonds or policies of indemnity to bankers, merchants, public companies, municipal corporations, and others, against losses occasioned by the dishonesty of their employés.
The European is specially authorised by Imperial Parliament to guarantee the fidelity of Government officials.
Government and bank officials are charged the lowest rates of premium.
FREDK. J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.

Established in 1803. Losses paid since foundation of the Society, £3,132,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE, 275, George-street, Sydney. CAPITAL, £500,000.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon. E. C. Weekes, M.L.C., Chairman.
M. Alexander, Esq., M.L.A. | R. T. Moodie, Esq.
W. D. Stewart, Esq. | Richard Hill, Esq., M.L.A.
Edward Flood, Esq., M.L.A.
POLICIES issued to cover FIRE or MARINE risks at the lowest current rates of premium.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

THE Netherlands-India Marine and Fire Insurance Co. of Batavia. Edward Chapman and Co., agents.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. Chapman and Co., agents.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANIES.
FIRE and MARINE, LIFE and GUARANTEE.
United capital ....£2,200,000.
LOCAL DIRECTORS:
George Thorne, Esq. | J. de V. Lamb, Esq.
Chief Offices for New South Wales and Queensland—New Pitt-street, Sydney.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

MASONIC BALL, in celebration of ST. JOHN'S DAY, on MONDAY, 27th June, by the Officers and Members of Lodge of Fidelity, No. 267, I.C., to be held at Br. John Clark's, Elizabeth-street North.
Tickets may be obtained from Br. J. L. Codey, Br. J. Gribben, Br. W. Penman, Br. F. Underwood, Br. Griffiths, Br. Hodge, Br. F. M'Lean, Br. T. Field, Br. Gorus, and at Br. J. Clark's, Colonnade, Elizabeth-street North.
HENRY TERNOUTH, Secretary.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
MONDAY, June 27.
COLOURED OPERA TROUPE.
Choice Selections.
Songs in character,
Sensational, Comic, and Sentimental.
Also,
Two Laughable Farces,
THE ARTFUL DODGE,
and
TALENT LET LOOSE.
Reserved Seats, 3s. Body of Hall, 2s. Gallery, 1s.
Commence at 8 p.m. sharp.

CONCERT at the Temperance Hall, THIS EVENING. Admission, one shilling.

M. A. O. ROYAL FORESTERS.—Grand Musical and Literary ENTERTAINMENT, Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS EVENING, June 23. The proceeds to be devoted to the relief of a distressed Brother, on which occasion the members of the Order will appear in full regalia. Musical director, Mr. J. Davis; accompanist, Mrs. Caldwell. Tickets 1s, 2s each; doors open half-past 7, commence at 8 o'clock. W. Johnstone, Hon. Sec.

TEA MEETING, in aid of the St. Andrew's C. E. School Land debt fund. Tickets of admission may be obtained at the School, Pitt-street, till FRIDAY, 24th instant, at 2 p.m. For the committee, Alexander Clark.

LYSTER AND SMITH'S ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA.
Conductor .... Herr Siede.

LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA.

Under the Patronage of his Excellency the EARL OF BELMORE and the COUNTESS OF BELMORE.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, June 23, FIRST BENEFIT IN SYDNEY of Signora LUCIA BARATTI, when will be given, for the last time, Bellini's Grand Opera, NORMA.
Pollio .... Signor Mariano Neri
Flavius .... Mr. G. A. Johnson
Oroveso .... Signor Enrico Dondi
Clotilda .... Mrs. J. H. Fox
Adelgise .... Miss Georgia Hodson
Norma .... Signora Lucia Baratti

FRIDAY EVENING, June 24th,
In consequence of the great success on Monday, will be repeated, for the last time, Verdi's grand opera, IL TROVATORE.
Leonora .... Mme. Fannie Simonsen.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 25. BENEFIT of SIGNOR UGO DEVOTI, when will be given, for the last time, Verdi's Grand Opera, UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

MONDAY EVENING, June 27, GRAND EXTRA PERFORMANCE, by VICE-REGAL COMMAND, and BENEFIT of Mr. W. S. LYSTER,
Under the patronage of his Excellency the Earl of BELMORE and the Countess of BELMORE, Colonel Eliot, and the Officers of her Majesty's 18th Regiment, who will honour the opera with their presence, when a most attractive programme will be given.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 28, AT THE MASONIC HALL, in compliance with a very general desire, will be given, for the first time in Sydney, a grand OPERA DI CAMERA.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL, to be given in the Great Hall of the SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

Under the Patronage of his Excellency the EARL OF BELMORE and the COUNTESS OF BELMORE,

SATURDAY, June 25, 1870. MATINEE MUSICALE, Commencing at 2 p.m. VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL. In three parts.
SACRED,
OPERATIC,
MISCELLANEOUS.

Admission........5s. Children........2s 6d.
Doors open at a quarter-past 1 p.m. Overture commences at 2 o'clock punctually.
Seats to be secured at ELVY and CO.'S, George-street, where programmes can be procured.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Sale of seats for the Musical Festival will close on FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock p.m., when the plan must be sent to the hall. The office will be open for the sale of unreserved seats up to 1 p.m. SATURDAY.
NO MONEY TAKEN AT THE UNIVERSITY.
The arrangement of the hall under the management of Mr. Charles V. Howard.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
SYDNEY HEBREW PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

The Annual Benefit in aid of the funds of the above Society will take place on THURSDAY, June 30th, 1870, on which occasion the members of the JEWISH YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY SOCIETY have kindly volunteered their services, and will enact the original drama of the LEGACY OF HONOUR, and the burletta of FREDERICK THE GREAT, or THE KING AND COMEDIAN, assisted by Miss FLORENCE COLVILLE and the Misses MORGAN and POOLE.
Mr. HOSKINS and Miss FLORENCE COLVILLE will enact, for the first time, a new comedietta, called A HAPPY PAIR!
Mr. GEORGE SIMMS, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. BUSHELLE (amateur), will sing during the evening; and Mr. GUS WANGENHEIM will appear in some of his ECCENTRICITIES.

SYDNEY CHORAL SOCIETY.
Patron:
His Excellency the Right Honorable the EARL OF BELMORE.
Patroness:
THE COUNTESS OF BELMORE.
President ....Dr. CHARLES BADHAM
Vice-President ....JAMES R. FAIRFAX, Esq.

OPENING CONCERT, SCHOOL OF ARTS, Pitt-street. TUESDAY, 28th June, 1870.
Handel's Oratorio, "JUDAS MACCABÆUS,"
Chorus and Orchestra number 130.
Tickets: Reserved seats, 4s; body of hall, 2s; may be obtained of Messrs. ELVY and CO., and Messrs. READING and CO., George-street.
Doors open at half-past 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.
Lessees—Messrs. Lionel Harding, Wilson, and Habbs, Under the direction of Miss Rosa Cooper.

THIS EVENING, Thursday, BENEFIT of the Popular Comedian, Mr. WILLIAM ANDREWS, on which occasion will be produced on a scale of completeness seldom witnessed, the great Irish Drama, ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Shawn .... Mr. W. Andrews
Arrah .... Miss Rosa Cooper.
To conclude with the MAID AND THE MAGPIE, in which the successful juvenile actress Miss BENTLEY will appear.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 29th, Under distinguished patronage, FAREWELL COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT OF MADAME MARIE DURET.
Miss FLORENCE COLVILLE and Mr. W. HOSKINS, of the Prince of Wales Opera House, have kindly tendered their valuable services, also a number of professionals and gentlemen amateurs. An elegant and attractive programme will be presented.

GRAND BAZAAR at ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, BALMAIN, to pay off the Debt on the Convent. To be held on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th July next.
TO BE RAFFLED FOR,
a Portrait, in crayon, by Devoy, of the late Very Rev. J. J. THERRY. Tickets, 5s. each. Also
a Portrait, in oil, by Noble, of the late Rev. JAMES CONWAY. Tickets, 4s. each.
Apply to WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Hon. Secretary, Campbell-street, Balmain.

THE QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY for the BENEFIT of J. GREEN, at J. CLARK'S COLONNADE, will take place on FRIDAY 24th instant, instead of 23rd, as advertised yesterday. Dancing commence 9 o'clock.

BALMAIN PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION, at 2 p.m. on FRIDAY next. H. PARKES, Esq., M.L.A., President of the Council of Education, to preside. Admission by ticket only.

BERLIN WOOL.
1 case of Berlin Wool, all colours and New Shades. From the wreck of the WALTER HOOD, will be sold cheap, at W. and S. LARGE'S, 3, Parramatta-street, near Railway Bridge.

BASS'S No. 3 ALE, in barrels and half-hogsheads
Marzan's ditto, ditto ditto
Taylor's London Stout, ditto ditto ditto.
HAZELAND and CO., Lime-st., foot of Erskine-st.

TO SPORTSMEN and others.—A double-barrelled GUN, in case, with everything complete, to be sold, cheap. Apply to E. T., Royal Hotel.

BROKEN Glass and Earthenware.—Moore's Transparent Cement is unsurpassed. 34, South H. Road.

WANTED to Know, Becker's Firelighters and Kettles, are the greatest success. Wholesale, 112, King-st.

WANTED, to purchase, for cash, Fireproof SAFE; state size and price, B. T., Gordon and Gotch, George-street.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE of WINTER DRAPERY.

Great Bargains in Winter Drapery, at HENRY BULL'S, ☞ 604, Brickfield-hill.
Useful Blankets, at 5s 11d per pair
Large sized Blankets, good quality, 8s 11d per pair
Blankets, all qualities, reduced 25 per cent., at HENRY BULL'S, 604, Brickfield-hill.

CHEAPER THAN EVER CHEAPER THAN EVER
Dress stuffs, reduced from 6d per yard to 2½d
Good fancy winceys, reduced from 6½d per yard to 3½d
Beautiful chene lustres, reduced from 10½d per yard to 4½d
Splendid stripe ditto, reduced from 9½d per yard to 5½d.
The same sweeping reductions will be made throughout the Dress Department.

CALICOES. CALICOES. CALICOES.
Good quality grey calico, 30 inch wide, reduced to 2¾d per yard
Ditto ditto white ditto, 32 inch wide, reduced to 3½d per yard
Toilet quilts, 2½ yards long, reduced to 7s 11d each
Pure linen toweling, reduced to 4½d per yard
Extra heavy gambroon, reduced to 9½d per yard
Boys' stout tweeds, reduced to 13½d and 14½d
Best colonial tweed, reduced to 3s 3d per yard
Rayner's ditto ditto, reduced to 3s 6d per yard
Colonial tweed trousers, 9s 11d
HENRY BULL, 604, George-street.

240 pairs men's fancy striped drill trousers, reduced to 2s 11d
Crown mole trousers, at 5s 11d,
And everything throughout the stock will be cleared at really selling off prices.
HENRY BULL, 604, George-street.
Sale to commence on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant.

WOOLLENS, WOOLLENS, wholesale and retail Market Cloth Hall, 484, George-street, opposite Fruit Markets.

MACHINE COTTON, all sizes, "Coates's" manufacture; hat ornaments, cheap. Kelk, opp. Royal.

TRIMMINGS.—Largest assortment and lowest prices, at W. C. KELK'S, opposite Royal Hotel.

ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-chamber CORK and FELT HELMETS are manufactured without india-rubber, and are perfectly free from the objectionable and dangerous qualities of all articles of clothing made of that material when used in tropical climates. Sample Rooms—98, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C. HATS, CAPS, and HELMETS, every description, manufactured at the works of J. ELLWOOD and SONS, Great Charlotte-street, S.E., London, contractors to the police forces. Army helmets and caps with latest improvements. J. ELLWOOD and SONS' goods are kept by all respectable traders and storekeepers. Caution—No air-chamber hats or helmets genuine, unless bearing "Ellwood and Sons'" name. *.* Orders through mercantile houses carefully shipped.

BARGAINS at WETHERILL'S, Pitt-street.
Horrocks' A 6½d, B 6½d — French delaines, 9½d
Horrocks' H 8½d, M2, 9½d — French merinoes, 1s 11½d
Ditto MT 10½d, BBB 11½d — French ginghams, 2s 11d
Sealskin jackets, 8s 11d — Glace linen lustre, 8½d
Morning jackets, 1s 11½d — Irish derry dresses, 2s 11d
Muslin jackets, 2s 11d — Delaine dresses, 2s 6d
Chameleon lustres, 8½d, 10½d — Brogginette dresses, 2s 11d
New broche camlet, 12½d — Rich figured repps, 15½d
Black reps, 9½d — Aberdeen wincey, 4½d
Spangled tulles, 12½d — Fringed towels, 5½d.
Childs' lisle thread hose, 6½d — Medical rubber, 6½d
Ladies' lisle thread hose, 8½d — Fine huckaback, 6½d
Damask cloths, 4s 6d — Wool crimean flannel, 1s 6½d

W. C. KELK, opposite Royal Hotel, has THIS DAY, landed from the "Magellan," direct from London, a splendid assortment of WOOL Collarettes, Copes, Chest Protectors, Squares and Half Squares, Boots, Bootees, Scarfs, Ties, Bows, Hose, &c., &c. Beautiful styles, and at prices never before quoted for this class of goods. Wool Squares and Half Squares, only 6½d.
On account of the lateness of the season these goods MUST BE SOLD.

ARMY and NAVY HAIR DYE.—The only perfect hair dye made, in cases 4s 6d each, black and brown. Gosnell's refined golden oil, in bottles, 3s 6d each. Lubin's choice perfumery and essences.
HOBSON and WHITING, 3, Hunter-street.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, 42s the half-dozen, to open in front or fasten behind. A perfect fit guaranteed; the cheapest and best shirt extant.

THE LARGEST CARPET WAREHOUSE IN THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

THE STOCK IN COMPLETE ASSORTMENT. Opened last month upwards of (100) ONE HUNDRED PACKAGES.

3-4 TAPESTRY CARPETS, BEST QUALITIES
3-4 BRUSSELS, dining-room patterns
3-4 SUPER BRUSSELS, for drawing-rooms
3-4 and 6-4 BEST VELVET PILE CARPETS
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TO LET, spacious PREMISES, 404, George-street, lately occupied by Mr. Vale as an Hotel and Café, suitable for any wholesale business. Apply Mr. Wyatt, 319, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a neatly-furnished HOUSE, in Victoria-street, overlooking the Domain and harbour, containing six rooms and kitchen. Apply to Alexander Moore and Co., Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a detached COTTAGE, in thorough repair, 5 rooms, garden, and water laid on, Cooper and Waterloo streets, Strawberry-hills. A COTTAGE, 5 rooms, garden, and good water, Underwood-street, Paddington. R. Roberts, Gipps-street, Paddington.

TO LET, a HOUSE, No. 262, Clarence-street, near Druitt-street, in good repair, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, front verandah and balcony, good yard, with back entrance. Apply to Mr. B. Brien, broker, opposite.

TO LET, the old established PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY in Hunter-street, Newcastle, known as Smithers's Portrait Gallery, established 1859; with every convenience for carrying on a first-class business, and now doing a good business. The proprietor is retiring from business on account of ill health. Terms upon application. None but principals will be treated with. Newcastle, 16th June, 1870.

OFFICES to LET. Peapes and Shaw, 338 and 340, George-street.

OFFICES to LET, at present occupied by Messrs. Curtis and Gannon, solicitors, 170, Pitt-street.

OFFICES TO LET, at 247, George-street, Nos. 2 and 3 on second floor of Belmore-chambers, lately occupied as the Necropolis Office, with fireproof safe, use of lavatory, closets, &c.; water laid on. Apply on the premises, or to the Under Secretary for Lands.

TO LET, Hay and Corn General Produce STORE, No. 203, Parramatta-street. Apply on the Premises.

TO BE LET, from the 1st July, the STORES and OFFICES at present occupied by the undersigned.
Dangar, Dangar, and Co.

TO LET, or SELL, Hill's ORCHARD, 4 acres, bearing, close to Ashfield Station. C. Hill, Ashfield.

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